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Thursday, July 31, 1986
Sravana 9, 1908 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Sixth Session

(Eighth Lok Sabha)



(Vol. XIX contains Nos. 11 to 20)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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[*Eighth Series, Vol. XIX, Sixth Session, 1986/1908 (Saka)*]
 No. 11, Thursday, July 31, 1986/*Sravana 9, 1908 (Saka)*]

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

**Thursday July 31, 1986/Sravana 9,
1908 (SAKA)**

**The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock**

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair.]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Shortfall in Health and Family Welfare Schemes

***203. DR. CHINTA MOHAN :**
**Will the Minister of HEALTH AND
FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :**

(a) the main reasons for the shortfalls in the targets of various health and family welfare schemes, such as Primary Health Centres, Preventive Medicines, Population Control and Elimination of Common Communicable Diseases;

(b) the steps taken by Government to strengthen the infrastructure and the professional base in the set-up at the apex; and

(c) what other steps are contemplated by Government in this regard?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE
(SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) :** (a) to (c).
A statement is given below.

Statement

(a) The targets for various programmes are indicated, taking into consideration the magnitude of the problem, the long-term objectives and the available infrastructure facilities and resources. However, due to

resource constraints, management inadequacies, insufficient mobilisation of public support and lack of a well developed system of health education and information, shortfalls are reported in different schemes.

(b) Efforts of the Government have been to develop a primary health care infrastructure over successive Five Year Plans with an integrated health referral system, providing also for specialist and super specialists services. This has been attempted through the establishment of sub-centres, primary health centres and community health centres managed by functionaries commencing from village health guides to the specialists functioning at community health centres and including multi-purpose workers, lady health visitors, Extension Educators and general duty medical officers. These are also supported by control programmes designed at national level against communicable diseases such as Malaria, Filaria, Tuberculosis, Leprosy and Diarrhoea and national programmes for other diseases like, Cancer, Goitre and Blindness. The Government have also initiated the Universal Immunization Programmes for protecting the vulnerable section of population, particularly children and women, against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus, Polio, Tuberculosis and Measles. There is a broad-based Maternity and Child Health Programme providing for prophylaxis against nutritional Anæmia, Blindness, pre-natal, natal and post-natal care/services. All these programmes have health education and information inputs highlighting preventive and promote aspects of health care.

(c) The Government hope to strengthen the ongoing programmes and infrastructure with a view to eradicate some of the diseases and control and prevent others. Government would also broad-base its efforts against diseases by formulating

programmes for control of diabetes, improvement of mental health and dental care. Government hope to step up and intensify health education programmes to emphasize the promotive aspects of health and to involve the community more closely in health care system. Government will pursue the goal of a small family norm promoting the health and well-being of the community. The ultimate objective is to attain Health for All by the year 2000.

DR. CHINTA MOHAN : The Minister has given a very escaping reply. It does not percolate to my question. Whatever it is, I would like to know the achievements in the last ten years. If the Government has failed to get public support, what are the contingency plans, alternate plans to bring in the expected results ?

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR : The hon. Member had put a very omnibus question and tried to encompass within its scope the entire working of the Health and Family Welfare Ministry. We cannot therefore but give a fairly concise but general answer. The objectives of this Department and the Ministry are laid down in the National Health Policy which was approved by Parliament. The Health Policy lists out inter alia 17 major parameters which we have to try to achieve. We also have in the Department a time bound programme for fighting communicable diseases and non-communicable diseases as well as building the infrastructure, raising the manpower, making available primary health care to the masses by 2000. Altogether there may be nothing less than 200 schemes being operated by the Ministry. It will be difficult to read out the targets and achievements schemewise.

The institution in the question that the targets are not achieved is not correct. There are many success stories in the Department. For instance, we have more than achieved the targets laid down under the leprosy programme. Regarding implementation, with regard to primary health centres, for instance, in 1985-86 our achievement is 238 per cent of the target. Similarly in many programmes relating to maternity and child health, providing for prophylaxis against nutritional anaemia, universal immunisation programme and even in the

family planning programme our performance is near hundred per cent in the last year. We have succeeded in eradicating small-pox, plague and classical cholera. We have succeeded in limiting the spread of kala azar. We have limited guinea-worm disease-aid. Tamil Nadu State has become freed from it. In the case of malaria we had virtually eradicated it though there is a resurgence of it. We have again brought it down to 2 million cases. We have created a vast infrastructure of 12,000 primary health centres, 18000 sub-centres, 7000 hospitals and a health manpower which can be the envy of the Third World. We were successful in increasing the life expectancy of Indians from 33 to 55. In respect of all the 17 parameters also we have made considerable progress.

DR. CHINTA MOHAN : He has said so much about his achievements. But I would like to say that even in the primary health centres the doctors are not able to give treatment for paltry diseases. Coming to the preventive aspect, we are still importing B-complex and other small vaccines. Coming to population side, we are trying to encourage multi-nationals to start some sort or progresses to avoid conception. Coming to communicable diseases, it is a very shameful thing to say that the Government has come to a very inaccurate decision that we have got AIDS in our country. With all this, I would like to ask the Minister is there any possibility of bringing a new drug policy or a new system of medical education in the country.

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR : The vacancy position of doctors in Primary Health Centres in relation to the sanctioned strength is only 2,500 out of 2500, or ten per cent. Government is consciously adopting policies and trying to get the doctors work in the rural areas through a system of incentives. Right from the Prime Minister downwards, as point 14 of the 20-Point Programme, we are closely monitoring the improvement in the rural health services...*(Interruptions)*. I have told you about the improvement in the health services...*(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order.

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR : I was just mentioning that availability of doctors

in the rural areas is being monitored as a part of the 20-Point Programme. This is what I said. Essentially, health is a State subject and the Central Government's responsibility is confined to leadership and guidance, apart from a few Centrally sponsored programmes.

As regards AIDS, you are aware that we have already started surveillance centres in the country. We have started a mass education programme. So far only 18 cases and only one death due to AIDS have been reported. The House, I am sure, will agree with us that we have taken prompt steps to educate the people about the potential danger of AIDS in the country.

DR. CHINTA MOHAN : For his information, AIDS has not come to our country, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : Thanks God, and thank you Dr. for the information.

SHRI ASUTOSH LAW : Sir, may I know from the hon. Minister whether the Government has any proposal to set up any modern hospital in eastern India considering the fact that in the eastern region of India there is no modern hospital like the one in vellore and Bombay which can handle any disease or any difficult operation? Very recently I have come to know that even the pathological test for dialysis cannot be done in Calcutta or anywhere in the eastern region. Such cases have to be sent to Delhi or Bombay. Considering this position and considering the fact that the State Governments are not taking any steps in this regard, I would like to know whether the Central Government will consider setting up of a very modern hospital in the eastern India or not.

MR. SPEAKER : How can they do it?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P. V. NARSIMHA RAO) : Sir, I believe, the State Government must be taking all necessary steps. I do

not start with the assumption that they are not. But in any case, we will find out if there is anything still wanting.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Sir, the hon. Minister has said about malaria. There was a time when malaria was practically controlled about ten or twelve years back. Even students in medical colleges were not getting any parasites for their study. Now the malaria has increased and hundreds of deaths have occurred in different States owing to malaria. So, I would like to know what steps are being taken by the Government for the eradication of malaria which is now very much a public concern. What immediate steps is the Government going to propose and within how many years malaria will be eradicated? Just now the hon. Minister has said that small pox has been eradicated. So, I would like to know what immediate steps and what long-term steps are being taken by the Government of India to eradicate malaria from the country.

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR : As I said in answer to the first supplementary, we had almost eradicated malaria and the malaria incidence came down...*(Interruptions)* The malaria incidence came down to one lakh cases in 1965. Now there is recrudescence of malaria...*(Interruptions)*. Please let me answer...*(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER : Why dont' you listen to him?

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR : The malaria incidence had after 1965 again gone up to seven million cases. We have reintroduced the natural programme for malaria in full swing and now we have brought down the cases to two millions. So, we are aware of the problem of recrudescence of malaria...*(Interruptions)*. Malaria is one of the communicable diseases on which a large amount of Government outlay is being spent.

Supply of Vaccine under Universal Immunisation Programme

*204. **SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the supply of vaccine for the Universal Immunisation Programme is not regular and if so, the reasons therefor and the arrangements made for the regular procurement of the vaccine;

(b) which of the States and Union Territories are not met with the full demand of vaccine and what was the total demand of Rajasthan and quantity supplied during the last one year; and

(c) what steps are being taken for effective implementation of the programme ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) No, Sir. The Government of India allots vaccine to the States according to the number of children to be immunised by them. These vaccines are supplied regularly direct to the State Health Authorities by Vaccine Production Institutes for use under the Universal Immunization Programme.

Measles vaccine is being imported from abroad through the UNICEF, as commodity assistance. The supply of vaccine is being closely monitored by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

(b) Vaccines are allocated annually according to the targets fixed for the States/UTs by the Government of India and, during 1985-86, the supply of vaccines to the States/UTs vis-a-vis the targets fixed for them was on the whole adequate. The allocations and supplies of vaccines, including those for the regular Expanded Programme on Immunization made to Rajasthan during 1985-86, is given in the Statement given below.

(c) For the effective implementation of the Programme the cold chain has been strengthened, additional posts have been created for the smooth implementation of the programme. Training of staff at all level has also been taken up.

Statement

(Figures in lakh)

Vaccine	Allocation of vaccines 1985-86	Quantity of vaccines supplied in 1985-86	Stock as on 1.4.85	Total (3+4)	Allocated during 1986-87	Stock as on 1.4.86
D.P.T.	10.0	10.0	4.02	14.02	15.00	1.64
POLIO	22.0	25.50	2.49	27.99	19.00	2.22
B.C.G.	8.75	9.00	1.36	10.36	7.02	0.82
D.T.	7.0	8.04	1.66	9.70	9.90	0.24
TYPHOID	7.0	7.0	2.43	9.43	7.00	1.37
T.T.	18.0	6.96	5.0	11.96	18.65	5.72
MEASLES	1.50	1.46	—	1.46	5.33	0.42

[Translation]

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, you might have gone through this reply. The question is that 50 per cent of the total number of polio patients in the world are in India. Every year, 15 lakh children die of diphtheria, polio, cholera,

T.B. etc. These are the figures of the Central Government, not mine. He has stated that this scheme would be implemented by the year 1990. He should not mislead the House, if he is not correct, he should have admitted his mistake. I would like to tell him that the Review Committee has admitted that...

MR. SPEAKER : You Put the question.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : I am going to put an important question which you will appreciate. You give me half a minute for this.

MR. SPEAKER : I shall give you ten minutes.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Recently, the Government have created some posts in Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Bihar and some other States, but those posts have not so far been filled. I would like to know the quantity of vaccine demanded different States and the quantity supplied by the Government district-wise. Today, the Primary Health Centre ..

MR. SPEAKER : For God's sake, do not put all the questions at one time.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : The Government have reviewed and found that they have yet to create infrastructure.

MR. SPEAKER : If you are not able to put the question, tell me, I shall put it.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : I want to know from the hon. Minister the quantity demanded by each State and the extent to which this demand has been met. Are the cold storage facilities available at all places? What is the reaction if vaccine spoiled due to non-availability of electricity is administered?

MR. SPEAKER : You have taken five minutes to put this question

AN. HON. MEMBER : He should not be allowed to ask a second supplementary.

MR. SPEAKER : He should not be allowed even one supplementary.

[English]

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR : Sir, the hon. Member is entirely justified in mentioning the magnitude of the problem of child death and child survival in the

country. I can assure him on behalf of the Ministry that the universal immunisation programme launched by us last year on November 19, that birthday of Shrimati Indira Gandhi proposes to immunise all the infants and all the pregnant mothers in the country coming to 8 crore children and 9 crore expectant mothers in the country in the next three years, that is, by the end of the Seventh Plan. This is the biggest child survival effort ever attempted anywhere in the world and we can assure the hon. Member that prophets of doom like him will be disproved by the full implementation of this programme I may emphasise that this is a very elaborate organisational exercise involving the mobilisation of beneficiaries, building for storing vaccines, production of vaccines, distribution and logistics from the national town to the sub-centre level, training of batches of workers etc. Therefore, since we have started the programme only last year, there are some teething troubles. But I have said in answer to the main question that we have supplied the entire demand of vaccines from the States. And with reference to the question by the hon. Member which relates to Rajasthan, we have not only supplied them, but the Rajasthan Government has asked us many times not to supply vaccines or keep supply in abeyance because their storage facilities are not adequate. There is not a single instance where the immunization schedule was broken due to lack of availability of vaccines ever since the programme started.

[Translation]

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : For polio and other diseases, at least five doses are recommended, but you are able to give only three doses. Two lakh children die of measles every year. Secondly, he has stated that the report would be called for from each department every month. In this connection I would like to know the number of reports received during the last five months and what would be the achievement by the year 1990? He has himself admitted that this is the teething trouble but still he tries to cover it up, May I know how the Government are going to achieve it?

[English]

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR : Sir, I would like to inform the hon. Member that by 'Universal immunization' we mean the coverage of all the children and pregnant mothers by 1990. It is a phased programme. The average coverage by immunization against the six childhood diseases is 40 to 50 per cent now and every year it is going to be increased by different phases for different types of vaccines and different vaccine preventable diseases to 100 per cent by 1990. So, at any point of time during this interim period there will be children who will be uncovered by vaccination, we accept that. By the earlier programme we managed to cover only 40 per cent, now we want to universalise it and make it 100 per cent in the next three years. This is a vast programme. We review the progress of all the vaccination programmes every month, we have a monitoring mechanism and our achievement last year, the very first year of the universal immunization programme has been 90 per cent on the average.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Sir, he has not answered about one thing—polio.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Sir, has he answered that question now? I have asked: What is the monthly return by the concerned block to you every month? What is the answer to this question? Can be place on the Table the monthly reports which he gets? What decision was taken at the high level? Has he answered that question?

(*Interruptions*)

When I have put a question, I want to know whether he has answered my question or not.

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot allot the whole Question Hour to you.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : I want to know whether you are getting the monthly report from the concerned Blocks

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : He is asking about monthly report. We are submitting that monthly reports are available. If he wants for any months any couple of months, three months or four months, we could certainly send it to him. The point is, generally the question has been answered in the manner in which it was asked. Now if any further details going into specific are required they can be supplied. There is no difficulty about that. I can place them on the Table of the House, if that is wanted. But are we going into all those details?

I can give it to Dagaji. No Problem.

DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Sir, vaccines are being used for the children because they give some sort of immunity and some sort of strength to fight against the disease. Recently there have been some deaths after administering the vaccines at Bombay, Madras and Hyderabad. I would like to know whether the vaccines which were being supplied throughout the country were contaminated, and what was the cause for the death after administering the vaccines?

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR : I will answer the last part of the question first. The report about the Madras is inaccurate. Our enquiries revealed that two children died because of gastroenteritis, not in relation to vaccines. 2 incidents of vaccine death have come to our notice in the last two years. In August, 1985, death of 5 children happened in Bombay. We have conducted enquiries and the preliminary finding is that this has nothing to do with the vaccine as such but due to wrong administration of a particular drug.

The second incident happened in Varanasi in July, 1986 where 6 children died and the enquiry is in progress. In this also, the preliminary finding is that this need not be due to application of vaccine but to human failure. Two or three people have already been dismissed and the action is in progress.

Sir, we have to immunise 23 million children every year and as many mothers with 2 or 3 doses of vaccine. So, you can imagine, there is something like 5 crore individual vaccination taking place every year under the programme. If any deaths are related to vaccines, they are deplorable. We will take strongest possible action. But I will request the hon. Members to look at this against the dimension of the problem where we have to save lakhs of children who will otherwise die of childhood diseases if they are not vaccinated.

Provision of Facilities in Primary Schools

*207

SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI :
SHRI D. B. PATIL :

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be please to state :

(a) the steps being taken for provision of facilities in primary schools, such as, at least two teachers one of whom a woman, the number increasing to one teacher per class, necessary toys, blackboards, maps, charts and other learning material, as envisaged in the new education policy; and

(b) the guidelines issued to States, if any ?

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) and (b). The department of Education is preparing a programme of action to implement the provisions of National Policy on Education 1986. The programme of action which will be finalised in consultation with the State Governments in the CABE and other forums will inter-alia, spell out the strategy through which essential facilities as envisaged in the National Policy on Education 1986, will be provided in a phased manner to all the primary schools.

[English]

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : Sir, she is replying in Hindi whereas the original question was put in English. She is replying in Hindi.

MR. SPEAKER : There is nothing wrong in it. It does not matter. You can listen to interpretation.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : We are unable to listen to it. Proper translation, we are not getting.

MR. SPEAKER : I have allowed every Member in this House. Don't create unnecessary rumpus.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : This is not a system

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : This is simply atrocious

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down. I can take care of it. Please carry on.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sometimes translation is better than original.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : No, no. Sometimes it is misleading. Professor may not be knowing.

SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : I would like to ask the hon. Minister the total number of schools which are not having such facilities till now. If so, when the Government is going to provide such facilities, and whether the Government proposes to provide all such facilities during the Seventh Plan and what is the total amount required to provide such facilities ?

It is said in the reply that they are going to implement it in a phased manner. What is the criterion which they have

finalised to implement such facilities in the primary schools in the first stage? What is the criterion which they are going to consider at the time of giving such facilities in a phased manner? I would like to have the answers to all the question.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : I think by now this matter has become well-known that we are going to take up a massive programme of improvement of primary schools in this plan and may be, it could spill over to one or two years of the next plan but we shall try as far as possible that it is completed in this plan alone. This is a massive programme for the schools that in the next three or four months we will have a quick survey of what each primary school in this country still needs. It is not as if all the primary schools are devoid of all facilities. We know what is available. We should know what is not available. That kind of census will be taken in the next three or four months because, for a complete survey of all the schools and other educational institution at higher level, that survey by NCERT will take a long time. In order not to have to wait for that survey report to come, we are having a quick survey made in the next three or four months so that we know where we stand in regard to the needs.

Now a task force has been appointed to go into all the details of what every school should have. They have prepared a list of what a good primary school, average primary school should have. Against these requirements what are available, what are not available, we are going to assess. After that, we shall start with a massive programme, as I said, and the State Governments would naturally implement the programme.

MR SPEAKER : Shri D. B. Patil.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Have you already put the two questions?

SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI :
No.

MR. SPEAKER : Do you want to put the next question?

SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : I want to ask the next question. The total number of Navodaya schools which have been sanctioned so far by the Government and which are the places where the Government proposes to (*Interruptions*). This is a national policy on education. The total number of Navodaya schools which have been sanctioned so far, the places where they are going to introduce such schools, the total amount required and the total facilities which are required immediately to start such schools.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : It is a separate question. It does not arise from this. I can certainly give her all the details, if she wants them. But, whenever she wants, she can ask the details. I can send the details to her because the plans of the schools are being finalised. The locations are being finalised. The process is on.

SHRI D.B. PATIL : The hon. Minister said that essential facilities will be provided for in a phased manner. I would like to have a specific reply from the hon. Minister. In how many years, essential facilities will be provided in the primary schools?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : As far as possible, we will try to see that within the Seventh Plan, all this is completed, the Seventh Plan, the number of years are known.

(*Interruptions*)

Mr. SPEAKER : it is all right.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : It is gratifying to note that the hon. Minister assured the House that the minimum facilities for all the schools will be made available by the end of the Seventh Plan namely, 1990.

But that is not reflected in the provisions of the Plan. The new Education

Policy said that the expenditure on education should be raised from 3 to 6 per cent. Then its financial implications are stupendous. So will the Minister...

Mr. SPEAKER : You ask the Minister whether they have got the resources.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Will the Minister tell the House about the manner in which the resources are going to be raised and how the States are going to be strengthened in regard to resources ?

SHRI P V. NARASIMHA ROA : When we approved the new policy on education, I explained to both Houses in great detail. If we go by the Plan as it exists today, not much can be achieved. That is a fact. But we have also taken a decision that during this Plan as far as possible will go above what has been allocated already. From the next Plan onwards we will go above 6% of GNP. All these things have been made clear. So after the Task Forces complete their tasks—they have already given us their reports....(Interruptions) This is a serious matter. I want this information to be made known to the House. Tomorrow and the day after the Central Advisory Board on Education is meeting. We are meeting the Education Ministers from all the States and all the important educationists of the country. We will examine in great detail all the reports of the 22 to 23 Task Forces that have been presented and after that we will come to the conclusion as to how much money will be needed and how that money has to be found.

For one thing so far as primary schools are concerned, the Prime Minister has already made a statement and a decision has already been taken that the construction of primary school buildings will be the first charge on NREP and RLEGP funds.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : The proof of the pudding is in the eating. Where is the money ?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : There is money for NREP. There is the money for RLEGP. When we say that it is the

first charge, in the first instance that money will have to be spent on buildings. That is quite clear.

On the other aspects, money would be needed, extra money would be needed and in course of time, I will come and tell the Parliament how the money is going to be found, and how much money is going to be found. Off-hand it is not possible because it is still under consideration. CAB is meeting tomorrow.

[*Translation*]

SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the pattern of construction of primary school buildings in the rural areas which has been sent to the State Governments stipulates that the walls of mud would be erected and roofs would be made of cement. Since, it will weaken the structure of the building, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether Government would ensure that the construction of building is such that there is no such weakness...(Interruptions)

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA ROA : Muddy walls and cemented roofs, I am not able to understand what it is; we shall see to it... (Interruptions).

SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI : The Central Government have sent a pattern to the State Governments that instead of cemented walls, muddy walls would be erected.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, he has asked a very important question. (Interruption) ..

Mr. SPEAKER : Nothing is audible, what can I do ?

(Interruptions)

[*English*]

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : Sir, I have been trying to catch your eye but you are not giving me any chance. Clearly I find some different attitude. I want to know

why you are not giving me the chance This is a very, very important question with regard to education.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Kolandaivelu, this is not my temperament to differentiate between people. I think it is absolutely irrelevant to me. You will agree with me.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : That has to be reconsidered...

MR. SPEAKER : You can agree with me. I can find out and give you the details about how much you, as a Member, have the right to get out of 544 members and if you get much more than that, you must say that I have done much more for you.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : I am representing 12 members here.

MR. SPEAKER : I know that.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : If at all any chance is being given, I am being given.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I have the highest regards for him. I consider him one of my closest friends. There is nothing wrong about it. He is a good friend. Sometimes he unnecessarily gets upset. I do not get upset.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : That is their job. That is not my job. As person to person, we are good persons.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI : Is it a fact that Central Government has asked the State Governments to construct primary school buildings on a pattern which stipulates that the walls will be made of mud having a concrete roof ? Will it not weaken the walls ? With the hon. Minister consider construction of pucca buildings instead of mud walls ?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : I do not think that there will be walls of mud and roofs of cement. I don't know what reply I should give to you.

[*English*]

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : Sir, I want to know from the hon. Minister that the new Education Policy is yet to be formulated and finalised.

(*Interruptions*)

I am making it more clear. Of course, it has been approved. Even then the Government is not ready with the implementation of the new Education Policy.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : No, it is not true. We are already implementing many of the things.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : I am coming to that. With regard to the location of schools, you have not yet finalised. This is the first point. And the second point is that even with regard to allocation of funds, you have not yet finalised. I am talking with my own senses.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : Which schools you are talking about ? Are you referring to Primary Schools. If it is primary school there is no further location needed.

MR. SPEAKER : He is going round about now.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Sir, first he is giving introduction.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : Sir, even in the recent Chief Ministers' Conference, the new Education Policy has been discussed when our hon. Prime Minister was there as the Chairman of that Conference, it was discussed. Even in that Conference, we made it clear what would be the medium of instruction in the schools, with regard to the languages to be taught...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : This is not pertaining to that question. If you have got any

other question, you can put a new question. You cannot raise this.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : The answer given by the hon. Minister with regard to the new Education policy is vague. I am asking a pertinent question to the hon. Minister as to what would be the...language of the medium of instruction in the primary schools and in the higher secondary schools taught by the new Education Policy. We are against the three language formula

I want to know from the Hon. Minister as to what is he going to implement in the schools. We are for the two-language formula of our Anna.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA ROA : This question pertains to the operation black board in regard to primary schools. The requirements of all the primary schools in this country being met or not is the subject matter of this question. I would like to tell the Hon. Member...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He wants to know the facility about language in the primary schools

[Translation]

SHRI PIUS TIRAKY : Is it a fact that Government do not have any scheme so far to provide primary school facility in the tea gardens right from Assam to "terai" area? The reason is that no educated person likes to work in tea gradens and hence there is no need for primary schools there. Does the Government share this view? I would like to know the percentage of literacy in tea gardens on the basis of data, if the Government have any? (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : You let him speak.

SHRI PIUS TIRAKY : There are no primary schools in tea gardens, the question of providing facility comes later. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether Government propose to open primary schools keeping in view the need for education in tea gardens?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA ROA : We never say that there is no need for the

primary schools; now has the hon. Member concluded this?

SHRI PIUS TIRAKY : But there are no schools there, that is why I said so.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA ROA : I agree that from coverage point of view, there may be small hamlets in the country which may not have been provided with facility of schools, but efforts will be made to cover such areas soon. As regards your question about tea gardens, I shall specifically call for information about it and shall let you know about the actual position whether schools are there or not. If there are no schools there, arrangements therefor will be made

[English]

**Proposal to Remove Quota Restrictions
on National Permits for Tourist Buses
and Taxis**

+

***208. SHRI ANAND SINHA
SHRI SATYENDRA NARA-
YAN SINHA :**

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to do away with the quota restrictions on States and Union Territories for issuing national permits for interstate movement of tourist buses and taxis with a view to promoting tourism and to end the scope for corruption; and

(b) if so, when the necessary legislation is proposed to be brought forward to give effect to this decision?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANS-
PORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) :** (a) and (b). Removal of restrictions on the number of all India Permits for tourist buses and taxies has been recommended by the Transport Ministers of the States/UTs in their meetings on 16-4-86 and 3-7-86. Implementation of the recommendations involve amendments to the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939. The concerned amendment proposals from a part of proposed comprehensive

Legislation. Necessary action has been initiated and the required bill is expected to be brought forward soon.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ANAND SINGH : Although my original question was in Hindi, the hon. Minister has chosen to reply in English. Anyway, I would like to congratulate him that keeping in view the rampant corruption in this Department, he is bringing forward an amending Bill in the House to amend the Motor Vehicles Act soon. This Bill should have been brought forth much earlier. I would like to know from the hon. Minister the time by which this Bill will be brought forward as also the financial implications of this Bill ?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : Whenever a question is asked in Hindi, it is written below the question "notice received in Hindi", but the word 'Hindi' was not written on this question.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : You are free both-ways, anyway you like.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Both of them belong to the same Ministry.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : Under the provisions of Motor Vehicle Act, 1939, each State was entitled to issue 59 permit for All India Tourist Buses and 400 permits for taxis and each Union Territory was entitled to issue 25 permits for All India Tourist Buses and 250 permits for taxis. This provision was in vogue for a long time and demand for raising this quota was being received from different States from time to time. Keeping in view the projection of about 25 lakh tourists by the year 1990, we thought it proper to do away with this restriction. Secondly, we had been receiving complaints from all sides that a number of irregularities were being committed in this regard. The people used to ply buses in a different State after getting a permit from some other state. For instance, they used to get permits from North Eastern States and would ply buses

in U.P., Haryana and Punjab. With a view to removing this corruption, the apprehension for which has been expressed by the hon. Member, it was decided after a thorough consideration on all the complaints of corruption, that an amendment to the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 should be brought forth and, therefore, we shall bring the amending bill before the House as soon as the legislation is ready.

Sir, this legislation is currently with the Ministry of Law and we hope to introduce this Bill in the current session itself. In case it is not received during this session, it will certainly be brought forward in the next session.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : The Bill will certainly come before the House during the next session.

SHRI ANAND SINGH : Sir, the corruption at the Central level is not that much as at the State level. You will not find a single truck which does not carry a book wherein the person accepting bribe does not put his signatures. That means, the person taking bribe signs himself. Sir, I think this is the only Department where a receipt for the bribe received is given. You will find a book in every truck; that book is signed by a constable and the driver will drive the vehicle from Deoria to Meerut by showing that book *en route*. Therefore, though it is a State subject, I would like to know whether Central Government would take any steps to check plying of these buses without a permit and to remove the rampant corruption, if so, by when ?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : Sir, directives to the State Governments have been issued to take firm steps in this regard and we have also kept a safeguard in this legislation that when a national tourist permit is issued, the vehicle will ply only in the State which issues permit. That vehicle must go to that State within two months. The second point is that we have authorised the State Government that in the event of misuse of the permit, the State Govern-

ment can cancel the permit of that vehicle. Therefore, now it depends on the State Governments I fully share the concern expressed by the hon. Member that the complaints of corruption are being received. The Government are taking steps, and I hope, with the cooperation of all, we shall be able to eradicate corruption soon.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Mr Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister by what date they are bringing forward this amendment in the House and whether it will be ensured that special facilities are given to small bus operators or ex-servicemen so that there is no apprehension of monopolization by the big operators ? Is he going to incorporate such provision in the Bill ?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : Sir, it is being ensured that nobody is allowed to monopolize this trade and for this purpose, we have made a provision that no person or company is able to get more than five permits. Keeping in view the apprehension expressed by the hon. Member, safeguard are being provided in the legislation so that the common citizen could make full use of this facility.

[*English*]

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : I wou'd like to bring it to the notice of the hon. Minister that there is a traffic flow between Bombay and Southern parts of the country and the problem that has arisen due to the issue of national permits is that the operators are using these national permits as regular contract carriage or stage carriage in violation of the tourist permit and national permit conditions. The governments of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Maharashtra have now started imposing tax in respect of vehicles where buses with national permits pass through their States. So, there is this difficulty. Will the Government consider this question and channelise the traffic and regularise the operation of these services in a conductive manner for the traffic flow to the South ?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : Mr. Speaker, Sir, what the hon. Member has pointed out is a fact because during the meeting the concerned Ministers of these States have

objected to our decision and had said this will be misused as stage carriage. To have a safeguard we have brought legislation so that people may not misuse this national permit as contract carriage or stage carriage. We have put two restrictions.

First, when you take a national permit from a particular State, you have to ensure that you initiate the journey from that State. That is one safeguard. Another safeguard is that within a period of two months you have to come back to the home State. You cannot keep yourself out of the State for longer periods; within a few months you have to come back. Thirdly, it is about documentation. We have put a condition that when you leave a State, you will give full particulars of the tourists, whom you are carrying, and to which the places you are going. We have given powers to the State Governments. If they find anybody misusing the national permit as a stage carrier, the State Government are authorised to stop the operation of that particular vehicle and cancel their permit. These powers have been given to the States.

SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGLAM : I would like to know if the Government are thinking to remove restrictions on private buses operating within the State as they have removed quota restrictions on the States.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : This is one of the points which was thrown open in the meeting. Comments are bring asked from different States. We at the Centre are still receiving complaints that a lot of wrong methods are being used with regard to route permits. This is under the serious consideration of the Government, but we would make sure that whatever step is taken it will be with an idea to give better service to the citizens. As I said, this is still under consideration.

Steps to Eradicate Menace of Dog Bite

*209. **SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMA-CHANDRAN :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) what is the total number of deaths due to rabies reported during the last one year;

(b) which State/States have reported the maximum number of such deaths;

(c) whether the major percentage of such deaths is due to dog bites or bites of wild animals such as jackals etc.;

(d) the number of cases of successful treatment of patients bitten by rapid animals reported from the State of Kerala during the last one year ending 30 June, 1986; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to eradicate this menace ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHA-PARDE) : (a) to (c). According to the information available with the D G H S., the number of deaths due to rabies as reported by the different States was 721 in 1985. The data relate to the patients treated in medical institutions only. Out of 721 deaths, 410 were in Maharashtra. The major percentage of such deaths is due to dog bites.

(d) In Kerala, 826 cases of dog bites were treated in various medical institutions in 1985. Out of these, 11 died. Thus it can be stated that 815 cases were successfully treated.

(e) The measures taken so far consist of a National Canine Rabies Control Programme under the Ministry of Agriculture and production of anti-rabies vaccines by the Union Government and the State Governments. In addition, the civic bodies in urban areas also implement the Canine Rabies Control programme under their own regulations.

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMA-CHANDRAN : Sir, whatever the hon. Minister might have said in his reply, according to the latest estimates, more than 25000 persons in our country are dying annually on account of this dreaded

disease. The injections of anti-rabies vaccines are very painful. One has to have fourteen injections in the abdomen. This is the only indigenously available medicine in our country. In this respect, I would like to know whether the Pasteur Institute at Coonoor or any other vaccine manufacturing Institute located in other parts of the country have any specific plans to develop and manufacture alternative less painful vaccine in our country and which is now available only in developed countries.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : It is true that manufacture-wise it has been found possible to produce vaccines which are more effective and much less painful, but at the same time, the cost is prohibitive and that is why we are still sticking to the old, although painful yet cheap vaccine. Some of us might have taken that vaccine; I have taken that. It is painful, but the alternative is a painless death. We have to put up with the pain; as long as we are not able to find a vaccine which is within the financial resources of the Government and also of the average citizen, the old vaccine should not be given up, whatever be the pain. That is the policy. But still, as the hon. member pointed out, in our institutions this effort is going on to find a better and less painful vaccine. If it can be supplied at an affordable price, that would be ideal. But still we have not reached that stage.

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMA-CHANDRAN : This dreadful killer disease is not totally eradicated and I think that it is for the Government to ensure adequate supply of anti-rabies vaccine in areas where this dreadful disease is reported. I would, therefore, like to ask the hon. Minister what positive steps are being taken by the Government to reach this life-saving anti-rabies vaccine in sufficient quantities to the affected areas.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : Sir, there are 12 laboratories which are manufacturing this vaccine in the country and they supply it to the States according to a plan given to them. There have been

occasional complaints that from a particular laboratory manufacture has been slowed down or the supply has been slowed down and whenever such complaints come down, we take immediate corrective measures. I am sure that on the whole there has not been any serious complaint about it, though I cannot say that there has been no complaint at all.

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMA-CHANDRAN : There have been so many complaints about the non-availability of this vaccine Sir.

DR. T. KALPANA DEVI : I would like to know whether the Government of India is importing HDC anti rabies vaccine which is very effective and without any side-effects. If so, I would like to know the details of the amount of vaccine imported and its allocation to each State.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : I have not been able to follow the hon member's question.

DR. T. KALPANA DEVI : HDC anti-rabies vaccine is being manufactured in West Germany and United States. I want to know whether it is being imported. If not, is there any plan to manufacture this HDC vaccine in India ? It is a very effective and expensive vaccine without any side effects.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : That is what I have already submitted. It is being imported in small quantities. But it is very expensive and I do not think that we can really give it to our people in general. For the present, we will have to wait for the break-through, when we can have a comparatively inexpensive vaccine on a large scale.

[Translation]

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are two aspects of this question. The first is that the dogs should be vaccinated so that there is no danger after a dog bite. Second is that following a dog bite, many pain killers and a lot of injection are required to be taken. Therefore, it is more necessary to get the dog

vaccinated. Today, the injections meant for the dogs are so costly that a common man cannot afford them. Therefore, I would like to know whether Government are taking any steps to reduce the cost of these injections ?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : The only reply to this question is that as far as possible, the dogs should be got immunized. But at the same time I would also like to add that the immunization does not have cent per cent effect. Sometimes, dog bite of an immunized dog results in the death of a person. Therefore, this is not a sure sign that if you have immunized the dog, the person is also immunized with that. Therefore, we have to take every care in such cases.

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know whether the figures re deaths due to dog bite given by the hon. Minister pertain to only those persons who get medical treatment in medical colleges or do they include the patients treated in district or Tehsil level hospitals ?

Secondly, anti rabies vaccines, which are available in district and tehsil headquarters also, expire due to non availability of refrigerators, or erratic supply of electricity. Have cold boxes been provided to carry these vaccines ? If not, are the Government taking any effective steps to ensure that the vaccine does not expire before use ?

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Grant to the Indian Council of World Affairs

*205. **PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE :** Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Council of world Affairs is being given annual grant by Government ,

(b) if so, the purpose for which the annual grant is given to the Council and the amount of grant given since 1981 till date;

(c) whether Government have, at any time, made any assessment with regard to the working of the Council to know how far the grant is utilised for the purpose for which it is given; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b). Grant is given by Government to the Indian Council of World Affairs for the maintenance of their library. The grant given during the last five years by the Department of Culture is as under:

	(Rs. in lakhs)
1981-82	4.00
1982-83	2.00
1983-84	4.00
1984-84	2.00
1985-86 :	7.50

(c) and (d). As the grant is confined to the library, no assessment of the working of ICWA has been made. Annual audited statements of expenditure and utilisation certificates are received by Government testifying that the grants are utilised for the purpose for which these are given.

Defective Lining of Indira Gandhi Canal Project

***206 SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN : SHRI SODE RAMAIAH :**

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn the news item under the caption "Entire Second Phase lining

defective", appearing in the Financial Express dated 14 June, 1986 wherein it has been mentioned that "The entire lining in the second phase of the Indira Gandhi Canal (formerly known as the Rajasthan Canal) has been found to be defective",

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what corrective measures have been taken/proposed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARA-NAND) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(a) According to the state Government, out of the total length of 256 km of the main canal of the stage-II of the Indira Gandhi Canal Project, lining has been found defective in a stretch of about 21 km from RD 126 to RD 1195.

(c) The State Government have proposed corrective measures and they would be discussed in the standing Technical Committee of the Indira Gandhi Nahar Board.

Observations of the Prime Minister About Planning of Irrigation Projects by States

***210 SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA : SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU :**

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has asked the state Governments to make a thorough review of their pending irrigation schemes, in pursuance of the observations of the Prime Minister at the conference of State Ministers of Irrigation and Water Resources held recently at New Delhi on 8 and 9 July, 1986; and

(b) if so, whether any guidelines have been laid down by Union Government in this regard such as the need to draw up a time bound programme etc. ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARA-NAND) : (a) and (b). The National

Conference of Irrigation and Water Resources Ministers stressed the need for prioritisation of ongoing projects in order to obtain early benefits. It recommended setting up of a review committee in each State under the Chairmanship of Chief Minister to draw up priorities in accordance with the broad guidelines discussed in the Conference.

Breakdown of Ore Handling Plant in Visakhapatnam Port.

*211 SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the targets and achievements of Visakhapatnam Port Trust in handling of traffic during the last three years;

(b) whether part of the traffic is proposed to be diverted to Madras Port due to frequent failure of Visakhapatnam Port Trust to clear the cargo on schedule owing to break-down of the ore handling Plant repeatedly;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

:|| (d) if not, the remedial measures taken or proposed to rectify the defect in the ore handling plant ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) :
(a) Targets and achievements of Visakhapatnam Port Trust in handling of traffic during the last three years.

Year	In Million Tonnes	
	Target (According to Working Group of Planning Commission)	Achievement
1983-84	13.03	11.35
1984-85	18.31	12.87
1985-86	15.65	15.91

(b) Iron ore being exported from Visakhapatnam Port comes from

Bailadila Mines. Visakhapatnam Port is the nearest Port to these Mines. There is no proposal to divert this cargo to Madras port.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Measures taken to improve ore handling plant's performance.

(i) Introduction of production-linked incentive scheme for better motivation of staff.

(ii) Re-organisation of the staff structure to improve maintenance.

(iii) Constant monitoring of the maintenance and operations of the plant at the highest level.

(iv) The essential urgent repairs have been carried out to twin tipplers.

Bargi Irrigation Project

*212 SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the funds allocated for Bargi Irrigation Project of Madhya Pradesh in the Seventh Plan;

(b) whether Government are award of the delay in completion of this project due to non-availability of funds ;

(c) the steps being taken for the early completion of this project ; and

(d) the efforts made to sponsor this Project for World Bank assistance ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARA-NAND) (a) Rs. 88.52 crores together for the dam, canals and hydel power portions of the project.

(b) and (c). The project is not yet approved and the question of delay does not arise.

(d) There is no such proposal.

Expenditure of Minor Irrigation Scheme as Non-Plan Expenditure

*213. SHRI K. RAMAMURTY : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Governments can implement minor irrigation schemes without the approval of the Planning Commission, on the ground that these expenditure incurred on such schemes is treated as non-plan expenditure ; and

(b) if so, the State-wise break-up of such schemes which have been implemented without the approval of the planning Commission ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARA-NAND) : (a) and (b). Minor irrigation schemes do not require approval of the Central Government and hence their details are not maintained at the Centre.

Inclusion of "Sports" Subject in Concurrent List

*214. SHRI BRAJAMCHAN MOHANTY :
SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL :

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) Whether in the Sports Ministers' Conference it was decided to include "sports" in the Concurrent List of the Constitution;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government;

(c) the reaction of the Sports Ministers to the National Policy of Sports formulated by Union Government; and

(d) Whether any assessment was made about the States and regions behind the national parameter of sports and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND

CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) to (c). A statement is given below.

(d) : No, sir.

Statement

The Conference of Ministers in charge of Youth Affairs and Sports in States and Union Territory Administrations was held in New Delhi on the 20th and 21st June, 1986. There was a consensus in the Conference that transferring 'sports' to the Concurrent List of the Constitution of India from its State List would help achieve the desired goals set out in the National Sports Policy. The Government view this as an important recommendation, aimed at raising the standard of sport in the country.

The Resolution on National Sports Policy, as laid on the Table of the Sabha on the 21st August, 1984, was adopted in consultation with the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations and already enjoys their support as made clear in the Resolution itself. The National Sports Policy was therefore, not a matter of discussion during the Conference.

Second Hooghly Bridge

*215. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the present stage of construction of the second bridge on the Hooghly at Calcutta;

(b) the present target and estimate of this project and the number of times the target dates of its completion and estimates were changed and the details thereof;

(c) whether the latest target date and time will be adhered to;

(d) whether a portion of the bridge collapsed recently and if so, the reasons thereof; and

(e) the funds so far released by Union Government for construction of this bridge ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) Second Hooghly Bridge, under construction, falls on a State Road and such West Bengal Government is primarily concerned with all matters pertaining to this project. The Government of India is only providing loan, as a special case, amounting to Rs. 150.00 crores. The execution of the project continues to be by the State Government Agency viz., the Hooghly River Bridge Commissioners, Calcutta.

The progress as intimated by the State Government is as below :-

SECTION I : 82.34%
(Calcutta side Approach)

SECTION II : 40.8% on approach work except land acquisition and remaining work of interchange.
(Howrah Side Approach)

SECTION III

(i) Sub-structure : 95%

(ii) Super-structure : 15%

(b) and (c) : The project is likely to be completed by 1990 and the revised cost is being assessed by the State Government. The target date of completion was changed a number of times from December, 1983, when the Government of India agreed to provide loan assistance of Rs. 150.00 crores, to December, 1985, then to December, 1986/87 and December 1988. The estimated cost also increased from Rs. 9.00 crores in 1969 to Rs. 57.13 crores in 1975 and Rs. 150.00 crores in 1983.

(d) No, Sir. However, a solid reinforced cement concrete deckslab on the Calcutta side approach fell during concreting due to collapse of the temporary framework.

(e) Rs. 111.37 crores.

[Translation]

Cargo Handled at Major Ports During 1985-86.

*216 **SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA :** Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the quantum of cargo handled at various major ports during 1985-86; and

(b) the share (in tonnes) of Indian and foreign ships in carrying the export and import cargo during that period ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) Cargo handled at various Major Ports during 1985-86 is as follows :-

	(In million tonnes)
Calcutta	4.16
Haldia	7.96
Paradip	3.33
Visakhapatnam	15.91
Madras	18.15
Tuticorin	4.23
Cochin	5.10
New Mangalore	3.69
Mormugao	16.10
Bombay	24.92
Kandla	16.49
Total	120.04

(b) The compilation of the final figures regarding share of Indian and foreign ships in imports and Exports cargo will be available by October, 1986. During 1984-85 for which figures are available, the share of Indian and foreign ships in import and export cargo through major ports has been as follows :-

		(In million tonners)
Total export tonnage :		33.9
Share of Indian flag vessels	:	6.55
Share of foreign flag vessels	:	27.35
(in million tonnes)		
Total Imports Tonnage :		39.56
Share of Indian flag vessels	:	19.91
Share of foreign flag vessels	:	19.65

(English)

Subsidy to States for Production of Deep Sea Fishing Vessels

*217. SHRI S.G. GHOLAP : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are encouraging indigenous production of deep-sea fishing trawlers;

(b) if so, whether there is any scheme to provide subsidy and/or loan for these vessels; and

(c) if so, the progress made in the scheme in Maharashtra, Karnataka, Kerala and Gujarat ?

**THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT
(SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) :** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Subsidy for the construction of Deep Sea Fishing Vessels is given directly to the indigenous shipyards registered with the Empowered Committee on Fishing Trawlers. While shipyards located in the States of Gujarat and Maharashtra have been successful in securing orders for building fishing trawlers, no shipyard in Karnataka or Kerala has received any order for construction of fishing trawlers and hence the subsidy thereof,

Merger of Air India and Indian Airlines

*218. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PAITIL : SHRI V S KRISHNA IYER :

Will the Minister of TRASPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken a decision on the proposal to merge Air India and Indian Airlines; and

(b) if so, the details thereof including the benefits in view ?

THE MINISTEK OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b). The question of integrating Air India and Indian Airlines is at present under preliminary examination.

Capitation Fee for Admission in Professional Courses

*219. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the system of admission in professional courses has since been brought under control by Government;

(b) whether capitation fee or demands for huge amounts under some other pretext for admission has since been abolished; and

(c) whether Government have evolved some procedure to ensure that admissions sought on merit basis are not turned down and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SHAI) : (a) to (c) The National Policy in Education, adopted by the Parliament lays down that the All India Council for Technical Education will be vested with statutory authority for planning, formulation, maintenance of norms etc. The policy also lays down that, in the interests of maintaining of standards and

for several other valid reasons, the commercialisation of technical education will be curbed.

In pursuance of the National Policy, necessary steps will be initiated as soon as possible to grant statutory powers to the All India Council for Technical Education. Once the Council is vested with appropriate powers, it will be able to regulate the system prevent exploitation of candidates seeking admission and ensure that meritorious students will get a fair deal in all engineering and technical institutions in the country.

Import and Export Through Paradip port

*220. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state : the details of imports and exports through Paradip Port during 1984-85, 1985-86, and likely to be made during 1986-87.

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : The imports and exports through Paradip Port amounted to 21.37 lakh metric tonnes in 1984-85 and 33.31 lakh metric tonnes in 1985-86. The traffic projected for 1986-87 is 45 00 lakh metric tonnes. The commodity-wise details are given in the Statement below.

Statement

Import and exports through Paradip port during 1984-85 and 1985-86.

(In lakh metric tonnes)

I. IMPORT	1984-85	1985-86
Foodgrains	0.12	—
Sugar	—	0.88
Fertilizer	0.37	1.35
Coking Coal	0.69	5.89
Cement	—	0.02
Magnesite	0.19	0.04
Iron and Steel	0.03	0.16
Care Cargo	0.21	0.30
Others	0.32	0.93
Total imports :	1.93	9.57
	—	—
II. EXPORTS	1984-85	1985-86
Iron Ore	16.07	18.68
Chrome Ore	1.84	1.66
Manganese	0.16	—
Thermal Coal (for Tuticorin)	0.79	2.80
Iron and Steel	0.16	0.10
Others	0.42	0.50
Total Exports :	19.44	23.74
Total Imports and Exports :	21.37	33.31

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Projected Traffic during 1986-87

(In lakh metric tonnes)

Iron Ore	25.00
Fertilizer-raw-materials	5.00
Coal/Coking Coal	13.00
General Cargo	2.50
Total :	45.50

Fuel Contaminated with Water in Flight IC 445

*221. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that on 2 July, 1986 the Indian Airlines Jaipur-Bombay flight (IC 445) having 115 passengers, when started after refuelling at Jaipur, was found to have fuel contaminated with water;

(b) if so, whether any enquiry has been made in this matter; and

(c) if so, the findings of such an enquiry and the action taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

Progress of Narmada Project

*222. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :
SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the progress of Narmada Project is very slow and the construction work is behind the schedule;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether the Governments of Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh are not

paying their shares in time and that is also one of the reasons for the slow progress; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Centre to pursue them to pay their share in time so that the work/may not suffer ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B SHANKARANAND) :
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Among others, the reasons include difficulties in finalisation of lay out of the project, foundation treatment problems, litigations in courts, environmental and forest clearance.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Fast Passenger Launch Service between Bombay to Panaji and Mangalore

*223. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any proposals submitted to Union Government by private shipping companies to introduce a fast passenger launch service on the Konkan coast from Bombay to Panaji and Mangalore has been cleared;

(b) if not, the reasons for delay in giving clearance;

(c) when the proposal is expected to be cleared ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) A proposal submitted by M/s. Satya Giri Shipping Company in this regard has not been cleared so far.

(b) and (c). The proposal is to be examined from all aspects including technical viability, statutory safety requirements and the availability and setting up of infrastructure facilities at the ports of call. Full technical details are awaited by Director General of Shipping from the applicant

Deaths of Children by Immunisation of Vaccines in Varanasi

1892. SHRI JANAK RAO GUPTA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that six children have died in Varanasi district by Immunisation of Vaccines;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether Immunisation programme has been launched throughout the country; and

(d) whether the vaccines are manufactured in the country ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Six children have died in Varanasi after receiving injections for immunisations against vaccine preventable diseases. The batch of the vaccine used was freezed and samples of the same have been sent for chemical examination. Government of Uttar Pradesh had conducted an enquiry into this incident and, the cause of these deaths can be ascertained only after the results of the chemical examination of the samples are made available.

(c) Expanded Programme on immunisation is under implementation throughout the country. But the Universal Immunisation Programme has been launched in 90 Districts up-to-date and, will cover the country by the end of the 7th Plan in phases.

(d) DPT, DT, TT and BCG vaccines are manufactured in the country. Concentrate for Polio is imported and diluted and ampouled by Haffkine Bio-Pharmaceutical Corporation Ltd., Bombay. Measles vaccine is imported through the UNICEF.

Fall in Crude Oil Prices

1893. SHRI MANIK REDDY : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state ;

(a) whether fall in crude oil prices has pepped up tanker freight market due to improved consumption in affluent countries;

(b) whether similar impetus to indigenous shipping is to be given by lowering retail prices of petroleum products; and

(c) the extent of benefit which has accrued to Indian shipping due to fall in crude prices ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) There has been an up surge in the tanker freight market in recent months, particularly in May and June, 1986. One of the factors attributed to this up surge was an improved off-take of crude oil by major industrialised nations to replenish stocks following fall in crude oil prices. However the rise is believed to be rather temporary and the tanker market has again started showing some downward trend.

(b) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government at present.

(c) As the freight rates secured by ships depend on several factor, it is not possible to estimate the extent of exact benefit accrued due to fall in crude oil prices.

Allocation for National Highways in Orissa

1894. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATAIK : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the amount earmarked included for the construction, repair and the maintenance of National Highways in Orissa during the Seventh Plan;

(b) the amount provided to Orissa for that purpose so far; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) to (c). The allotment of funds for the Construction and maintenance of National Highways in

various States/Union Territories is made not Plan-wise but on year to year basis, taking into account the works in progress the requirement projected by the States/Union Territories, their admissibility and total funds available during a particular year. The amount finally allotted/released during 1985-86 and the amount allocated during 1986-87 for the development and maintenance of National Highways in Orissa is as follows :

Year	Development of National Highways	(Rs in lakh) Maintenance of National Highways
1985-86	889.35	441.42
1986-87	950.00 (Allocated)	291.60 (Released so far)

Extension of Existing Trains between Delhi/New Delhi and Pathankot upto Jammu

1895. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered the demand for introduction of Mail/Express train between Pathankot and Delhi/New Delhi for relieving the hardship caused to the People of Himachal Pradesh and Northern Punjab by extension of all the existing Mail/Express train services upto Jammu;

(b) if so, the likely date by which the trains are proposed to be extended along-with their timing; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to consider the demand ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) to (c). The demand has been considered but it has not been possible to accede to it due to paucity of resources. However three slip coaches on different trains run exclusively for Pathankot Passengers.

Allocations to Orissa for Education

1896. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the allocations made during Seventh Plan period for Education in Orissa;

(b) the allocations made during the year 1986-87; and

(d) details of the allocations, programme-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) :

(a) An outlay of Rs. 175.50 crores has been agreed by Planning Commission for Education during Seventh Five Year Plan period in the State Plan of Orissa.

(b) Rs. 38.41 crores has been agreed in State plan of Orissa for 1986-87.

(c) Sector-wise outlay details are given in the statement below.

Statement

Sector	Seventh Plan (1985-90)	Annual Plan (1986-87)
1. Elementary Edu- cation*	90.00	15.21
2. Adult Education	9.99	0.37
3. General Education	150.00	30.11
4. Art and Culture	3.00	1.10
5. Technical Edu- cation	10.00	3.90
6. Sports and Youth Welfare	12.50	3.00
7. Total Education	175.50	38.41

*Included under General Education.

Upgradation of Navigational and Other Facilities at Delhi and Bombay Airports

1897. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether navigational and other facilities in Delhi and Bombay airports are proposed to be upgraded;

(b) if so, the details of the schemes including cost involved; and

(c) approximate time that will be taken for completion of the schemes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The details of schemes presently under execution are as follows :

Name of the Scheme	Estimated cost of Scheme/project (Rs. in lakhs)	Position/likely time of completion
1. Bombay Airport		
(i) Installation of ASR (Airport Surveillance Radar)	299.00	Equipment has been installed and commissioned.
(ii) Installation of Doppler VOR (Doppler Very High Frequency Omni Range)	10.00	Equipment has been installed and commissioned.
(iii) Installation of AMSS (Automatic Message Switching System)	160.00	Likely to be commissioned by September/October, 1986.
(iv) Installation of 4 Nos. New X-Ray Baggage Inspection Equipment	84.20	Equipments have been installed in February, 1986.
2. Delhi Airport		
(i) Installation of Doppler VOR (Doppler Very High Frequency Omni Range) and DME (Distance Measuring Equipment).	117.00	Likely date of completion is December, 1987.
(ii) Installation of AMSS (Automatic Message Switching System)	160.00	Likely date of completion is July, 1987.
(iii) Installation of 6 Nos. New X-Ray Baggage Inspection Equipment	126.30	Equipments have been installed in April, 1986.

Sub-Standard Imported Polio Vaccine

1898. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India is not in a position to manufacture Polio vaccine through its own efforts and is importing polio vaccine from foreign countries ;

(b) whether imported polio vaccine is found to be sub-standard ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) At Present Oral Polio Vaccine is not produced in the country. The vaccine is being imported by Haffkine Bio-Pharmaceutical Corporation Ltd., Bombay (HBPCL) in bulk concentrate form and, after processing into a trivalent batch, it is supplied to the States for immunization. HBPCL, Bombay has developed a batch of indigenous Oral Polio Vaccine, and it is undergoing tests at the National Control Laboratory, Central Research Institute, Kasauli.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) In view of (b) above, question does not arise.

Meeting of Irrigation Ministers

1899. DR. B. L. SHAILESH :
SHRI V. TULSIRAM :

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a national level conference of State and Union Irrigation Ministers was held on 8 and 9 July, 1986 to discuss Various aspects of water resources development in the country;

(b) if so, the various matters discussed at this meeting and the decisions taken ;

(c) whether any plan has been chalked out to increase water efficiency and ensure better water management ; and

(d) if so, its broad outlines and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARA NAND) : (a) to (d). The Conference was held on 8th, 9th and 21 July, 1986. Various aspects relating to major, medium and minor irrigation projects, integrated water resources, planning and development, utilisation of irrigation potential, cyclones, floods and droughts, system operation and maintenance, man-power planning, training and research, scheduled caste component plan and tribal sub-plan were discussed in order to increase the water efficiency and ensure better water management in the country.

Visit of Delegation to Medical Colleges of USSR

1900. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a delegation on behalf of Medical Council of India recently visited USSR to have first hand knowledge about various Medical Colleges in the Republic of USSR ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and Medical Colleges visited by them ;

(c) what are the findings of the delegation about Medical Colleges and studies there ;

(d) whether any talks have taken place regarding Indian students going to USSR for Medical studies ;

(e) whether Medical Council has taken any decision to recognise the degrees given by various Medical Colleges in USSR ; and

(f) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY

WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) to (f). A delegation consisting of 6 persons subdivided into two teams of 3 persons each visited certain medical institutions in USSR in June, 1986. The teams visited the medical institutions at Moscow, Tashkant, Leningrad, Minsk, Lelev, kharkov, Zeprozhia and Odessa. The Medical Council of India has reported that the delegation is yet to finalise its report which will be considered by the various Committees and the General Body of the Council before the decisions are communicated to the Government of India.

Dysentery Epidemic in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

1901 SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a dysentery epidemic has broken out in the Union Territory to Andaman and Nicobar Islands and if so, the measures Government have taken to provide immediate treatment to the affected persons ;

(b) whether Union Government have sent any team of doctors to find out the causes and assist the Andaman and Nicobar Administration and if not, the reasons thereof ; and

(c) how many deaths have occurred due to this epidemic ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) to (c). There was an outbreak of an epidemic of gastro-enteritis in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar, Islands, between the month of April-May, 1986. This epidemic was investigated by a team from the National Institute of Cholera and Enteric Diseases, Calcutta (ICMR) in close cooperation with the Council's Regional Medical Research Centre, Port Blair.

3057 cases affecting people of all age group and both the sexes, and 28 deaths

were reported. The causative organism was identified as belonging to Shigella species.

The following measures have been taken to control the spread of the disease :

1. House-to-house survey to detect cases and for proper treatment of patients.
2. Health education campaign intensified to create awareness among the people for improving personal hygiene.
3. Dis-infection of all sources of drinking water supply.
4. Propagation of use of Oral Rehydration Salt.

Evaluation of Foreign Degrees by Jawaharlal Nehru University

1902. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received representations for making Jawaharlal Nehru University more flexible in the matter of evaluating foreign degrees, etc ;

(b) whether such steps have been taken so as to attract more Indians from abroad to participate in our universities: and

(c) the measures taken in Jawaharlal Nehru University to ensure a liberal approach in evaluation of grades and degrees of foreign university ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI KRISANA SAHI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). In terms of its Charter, the University endeavours to facilitate the participation of foreign as well as India nationals residing abroad in its academic and research programmes. Admission notices are sent to all Indian Missions abroad for this purpose. The University has reserved for such student 5% of the seats over and above the total intake. The

applicants from abroad are exempted from entrance test and their cases for admission are considered in absentia on the basis of their academic record and other academic achievements. The University considers all cases of equivalence of degrees on the basis of the data supplied by the candidates and upto-date records maintained in this respect by the Association of Indian Universities.

Enquiry into Disappearance of Two Indian Ships.

**1903. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY
DR. A. K. PATEL**

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the search for and the CBI investigations into the mysterious disappearance of the two Indian ships Nitya Nanak and Nitya Ram of the same company, have been completed ;

(b) If so, the findings thereof including the opinions of the Lloyds and other international agencies ;

(c) whether the seaworhiness of the two ships was checked and these were permitted to sail only after full satisfaction ;

(d) the details of the findings in this regard ; and

(e) the date, time and locations of the two ships which disappeared and the last messages from them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) Formal investigation into the missing ship Nitya Nanak Conducted by the Chief Metropolitan Magistrate at Bombay, has come to a conclusion that the vessel was not maintained properly by owners which caused water to enter in her holds and in fore peak which probably caused her to sink. The investigation has also concluded that there is a prima facie case of gross negligence on the part of the owners on several counts. The CBI investigations are not concluded.

(b) The ships were not classed with Lloyds Register of Shipping nor insured with Lloyds Underwriters and therefore the conclusions of Lloyds are not available. The International Maritime Bureau, London, who were earlier contacted in the matter were of the opinion that since both the casualties involved disappearance of the entire crew for such a long period of time and no further information had surfaced, no useful purpose would be served by commencement of investigation by them. The Chief Metropolitan Magistrate is yet to conduct a formal investigation in the case of m. v. Nitya Ram.

(c) and (d). The seaworthiness of the two ships was checked according to the rules made under the Merchant Shipping Act and the rules of the Classification Societies. It has however been ascertained in the court of formal investigation that the owner did not maintain the vessels in a seaworthy condition after she was so inspected. The owners had carried a large number of temporary repairs but never intimated the authorities of the same. The investigating magistrate has concluded that the Nitya Nanak was not seaworthy when she left Colombo.

(e) Nitya Nanak and Nitya Ram were last heard of on 21st June, 1985. Nitya Nanak was about 90 miles North East of Trincomalee and Nitya Ram was about 150 miles North East of Madras. Nitya Nanak was bound for Calcutta from Kandla while Nitya Ram was going from Calcutta to Tuticorin. Nitya Nanak's last message indicated that she had heavy leaks in her holds and her pumps were not able to cope with the ingress of water. The last message of the Master of Nitya Ram stated that the pumps of his ship were now coping with the ingress of water and he had decided to continue his voyage to Tuticorin. There was no communication with the ships after that.

Cauvery Basin Projects

1904. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of investment made on Cauvery projects during the Sixth plan ;

(b) the amount of central assistance provided for investment on Cauvery basin projects during that plan period ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARA-NAND) : (a) An expenditure of Rs. 231.59 crores (Rs. 38.76 crores, under plan and Rs. 192.83 crores under non-plan) have been incurred on Cauvery basin projects during the Sixth plan by time States of Karnataka, Kerela and Tamilnadu.

(b) The plan assistance given to the States is not tied to any sector or project.

(c) Does not arise.

Cultural Centres

1905. SHRI SРИBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the number of Cultural Centres which are functioning at present in the country, alongwith the names of places ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : Out of the proposed seven Zonal Cultural Centres the following six Zonal Centres have been set up and are participating in cultural activities :

1. North Zone Cultural Centre, Patiala (Punjab).
2. Eastern Zonal Cultural Centre, Santiniketan (West Bengal).
3. West Zone Cultural Centre, Udaipur (Rajasthan).
4. South Zone Cultural Centre Thanjavur (Tamil Nadu).
5. North Central Zone Cultural Centre, Allahabad (U. P.).

6. North East Zone Cultural Centre, Dimapur (Nagaland).

The South Central Zone Cultural Centre, Nagpur is being registered shortly.

UGC Grants to Shanti Vardhak Education Society, Kamalnagar, Bidar (Karnataka) :

1906. SHRI NARSING SURYA-WANSHI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Shanti Vardhak Education Society, Kamalnagar Headquarter Bhalki, Bidar (Karnataka) had requested to University Grants Commission for release of Grants towards the construction of first floor of the laboratory wing of C.B. College, Bhalki; and

(b) if so, the action taken so far in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A grant of Rs. 70,000 as the first instalment towards construction of the laboratory building has been released by the University Grants Commission.

International Airport Authority of India

1907. SHRI C. K. KUPPUSWAMY : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state the net profit earned by the International Airport Authority of India during the financial year 1985-86 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : The net profit after tax earned by the International Airports Authority of India during the financial year 1985-86 was Rs. 22.10 crores.

[Translation]

Rail Accidents at Level Crossings

1908. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of TRANS-

PORT be pleased to state the number of accidents which occurred at railway level crossings during the year 1985-86, Zone-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : During the year 1985-86, 62 train accidents occurred at level crossings on Indian Railways, two thirds of which occurred at unmanned level crossings.

Zone-wise details are as follows :—

Zone	No. of accidents
Central	8
Eastern	3
Northern	14
North Eastern	10
Northeast Frontier	6
Southern	6
South Central	5
South Eastern	4
Western	6

[English]

World Cup Cricket Championship in Calcutta

1909. KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the World Cup (cricket) Championship will be held in Calcutta as scheduled; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMFNT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) and (b). According to the information given by the

Board of Control for Cricket in India, the World Cup 1987 is proposed to be held at different centres in India and Pakistan as originally planned, with the final scheduled to be held in Calcutta.

Indian Students Graduated From Medical Colleges of USSR

1910 SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Indian students who have graduated from Medical Colleges in the USSR during the last three years,

(b) the status of recognition of their degrees and diplomas by the Indian Medical Council ; and

(c) the conditions prescribed for registration of such graduates for medical practice in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) No such information is available with the Government of India. However, the Medical Council of India has reported that during the last three years the Council has allowed registration to 31 Indian Nationals holding recognised medical qualifications from USSR.

(b) As on 31.12.1985, the following medical qualifications granted by the medical institutions in USSR are recognised medical qualifications when held by Indian Nationals only by virtue of their inclusion in Part II of the Third Schedule to the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 :—

1. General Physician (Moscow Medical Institute, First and Second Moscow).
2. General Physician (Patric Lumumba Friendship University, Moscow).
3. Candidate of Medical Science (USSR) in Medicine awarded by the Institute of Therapy of the Academy of Medical Sciences of USSR.

4. "General Physician" (First Leningrad Medical Institute, Leningrad), U.S.S.R.
5. "General Physician" (Tashkent State Medical Institute, Tashkent), U.S.S.R.
6. "General Physician" (Byelorussian Medical Institute, Minsk), U.S.S.R.
7. "General Physician" (State Medical Institute, Kiev), U.S.S.R.
8. "General Physician" (Kalinin Medical Institute, Kalinin), U.S.S.R.
9. "General Physician" (Medical Institute State University, Kharkov), U.S.S.R.
10. "General Physician" (Crimean Medical Institute Simferopol), U.S.S.R.

(c) Indian Nationals holding any of the foreign medical qualifications (including those from USSR) are required to undergo practical training in India for a period of 12 months (3 months each in Medicine, Surgery, Obst. and Gynaecology and Rural Health) in order to acclimatise themselves with the Indian conditions before they are allowed registration.

Extension of Sealdah Sonarpur Line to Canning Station

1911. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railway Board or the Eastern Railway Administration has at any stage examined the feasibility of extending the Sealdah-Sonarpur line to Canning Station;

(b) if so, whether this will help the other daily commuters also who are at times very much inconvenienced during the change over of train at Sonarpur;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether the proposal would be considered during the Seventh Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) to (c). A railway line directly connecting Sealdah with Canning Station is already available. 13 local trains from Sealdah to Canning and 14 in the reverse direction are run every day.

(d) Does not arise.

Conversion of Existing Airports into International Airports

1912. SHRI K. MOHANDAS : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any demands have been made by the State Governments for converting some of the existing airports into international airports;

(b) if so, the names of the States and the airports sought to be so converted; and

(c) the decision taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Details of requests received in this context are given below :

<i>Name or the State</i>	<i>Airport</i>
1. Kerala Government	Trivandrum and Cochin
2. Andhra Pradesh Government	Hyderabad
3. Karnataka Government	Bangalore.
4. Gujarat Government	Ahmedabad.
5. Rajasthan Government	Jaipur.
6. Goa, Daman and Diu Union Territory	Goa.
7. Orissa Government	Bhubaneswar.

(c) Policy of the Government for the present is that the existing four international airports, namely Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras are adequate for handling the needs of international traffic. However, Limited international flights can be considered provided such operations are economically feasible.

Idols/Valuable Lost/Stolen from National Museum, Delhi

1913. SARI PRIYA RANIAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of idols and valuable antiquities lost or stolen from National Museum, Delhi during 1980 to 1986; and

(b) the specific measures Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) No idol and valuable antiquities have been lost or stolen from National Museum, New Delhi during 1980 to 1986.

(b) Latest design of anti-theft/detective appliances have been installed in the Museum to tighten security.

Causeway at Vetapalem Railway Station

1914. SHRI C. SAMBU : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Government of Andhra Pradesh has proposed to construct a causeway at Vetapalem Railway Station of South Central Railway; and

(b) if so, the likely time by which the Department of Railways would take up this work ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) No, Sir, the State Government of Andhra Pradesh

has not sponsored any proposal for construction of a causeway at Vetapalem Railway Station.

(b) Does not arise.

Financial Assistance for Cochin Port

1915. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Cochin Port Trust will receive financial assistance from the Asian Development Bank for development of the Port; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) and (b). The financial assistance from the Asian Development Bank for development of Cochin Port is still under negotiation.

World Bank Assistance for Bihar's Irrigation Projects

1916. DR. G. S. RAJHANS : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of loans granted by the World Bank and International Development Association to finance irrigation projects in Bihar; and

(b) the additional area likely to be irrigated by these projects and time schedule for their completion ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) :

(a) The World Bank has extended assistance of US \$ 127 million for implementation of the first four year time slice of Subernarekha Project. This is an interstate project for Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal, being executed by the Government of Bihar.

(b) The Subernarekha Project on completion will provide irrigation benefits over an area of about 1.60 lakh ha. in Bihar. The first time-slice is scheduled to be completed by March, 1987.

Disposal of Isotopes by Laboratories of JNU

(1957) **SHRI SURESH KURUP** : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the School of Life Sciences in Jawaharlal Nehru University has violated the instructions given by the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre regarding the handling and disposal of radio isotopes in its laboratories since 1973; if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the steps taken by the University authorities to clear doubts between the university on radiation related to hazards in the Schoole of Life Sciences ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DTPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) and (b). The radiation and isotope facilities in the School of Life Sciences of the University were installed in 1972. These facilities are being inspected from time to time by the Division of Radiological Protection of the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC). After an inspection, the BARC pointed out in October 1985 that the radiation background on the general surface of the Gamma Chamber was slightly higher than the permissible level, which is computed on the assumption that the same worker continuously operated the Gamma Chamber for 8 hours a day and 40 hours per week. The Gamma Chamber in the University did not operate for 1/10 of the duration of 8 hours a day, and no one person operates this Unit even for this short duration.

The BARC had suggested in January, 1986 that all that was necessary was to adhere to the normal work practice and that the workers should wear film badges. The perssonnel operating the Gamma Chanber in the University have been wearing the film badges whenever they operate the radiation facility.

New Devices to Check Train Accidents

(1918) **SHRI HARIHAR SOREN** : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state ;

(a) whether Government have introduced some new devices to check train accidents;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) since when those new measures have been introduced; and

(d) the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) and (c). The following new devices have been introduced to check train accidents.

(i) Auxiliary Warning System for automatic application of brakes in case a driver fails to stop his train short of a stop signal. This is being introduced in the first instance on Church Gate-Virar section of Western Railway.

(ii) Axle Counters to ensure complete train arrival and clearance of track, installed as trial measure from 1970. 399 axle counters have been provided.

(iii) Flasher lights on diesel and electric locomotives and on electric multiple units rakes, to warn trains coming from the opposite direction in case of any obstruction. Trial and fitment of flasher lights was started in 1981 and these are being further improved now by use of Xenon lamps.

(iv) Progressive use of Ultrasonic testing of rails and axles for detection of flaws

(v) On-track tamping machines and concrete sleepers with elastic fastenings for improved maintenance of track.

(vi) Trials of last vehicle check device to ensure complete arrival of train are under way on the Northern Railway.

- (vii) Route relay interlocking and panel interlocking is being progressively provided at stations. 712 stations have been provided with these devices.
- (viii) Progressive provision of track circuiting at stations. This has been done at 2026 stations.
- (d) While it is not possible to precisely correlate reduction in accidents with a specific Safety device, there was a 11.7% fall in the number of accidents during 1985-86 when compared to the preceding year. During the quarter April to June 1986-87 the number of accidents has been about 27% less than the corresponding quarter of 1985-86.

Demand for a Halt Station between Kalubathan and Ambana Station of Eastern Railway

1919. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a meeting of the villagers of large number of Panchayats of Nibsa areas of Dhanbad district was held at Elakend-Fatehpur Railway gate on 6 July, 1986 demanding a halt station between Kalubathan and Ambana Station of Eastern Railway;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard;

(c) whether it is a fact that the demand for halt station at that place is being raised since long time and it would be remunerative to railways; and

(d) if so, the steps taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Government is not aware of such a meeting.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). There has been a demand for such a halt. Opening of this halt is not feasible from the operating and engineering points of view, as it will be on the busy Grand Chord, with a gradient of 1 in 200. It is also not justified financially.

Reduction of Seats by Colleges of Delhi University

1920. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been invited to the Newsitem appearing in the Hindustan Times dated 16 July, 1986 stating that Colleges in Delhi will be reducing 1800 seats in B.A., B.Com. courses during the current academic year;

(b) the number of eligible students who are on the waiting list;

(c) whether this step will be retrograde one and deprive many students access to college education; and

(d) whether Government would intervene to avert the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI KRISANA SAHI) :
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) For the purpose of admission the students have to apply to individual Colleges of their choice. A large number of students apply simultaneously to several Colleges. Admission will continue upto 14th August, 1986, therefore, the number of eligible students on the waiting list will not be available with the Delhi University. The number of students who have qualified in the Higher Secondary Examination from Delhi with 40% or more marks and have thus become eligible for admission to various courses in Colleges in Delhi is 43,856.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

Recommendations of Working Group Regarding Production of Books for School Students

1921. SHRI R. M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have asked the working group on National Book

Development Council to make recommendations for the production of books on different subjects for school students,

- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to involve Private book publishers also in the publishing of books for school students ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) :
 (a) and (b). The National Book Development Council had set up a working group to prepare a draft for National Book Policy. One of the terms of reference assigned to the working group was production of books covering wide range of subjects and their availability at reasonable prices to the readers

(c) The Council has submitted a report on National Book Policy and has made several recommendations. One of the recommendations is to involve private publishers in publication of school textbooks. Government is examining these recommendations in consultation with other Departments/agencies.

Public Representative of Delhi Public Library Board

1922. SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

- (a) the details of public representatives on the Delhi Public Library Board,
- (b) whether the Honorary Chairman of the Library Board is also a public representative;
- (c) whether the democratic character of the Board has been maintained; and
- (c) if so, in what manner ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND

CULTURE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) As per Rules and Regulations of the Delhi Library Board there are four public representatives on the Board as indicated below :

- (i) one member to be nominated by the Chairman, Delhi Metropolitan Council, from amongst the members of the Council;
 - (ii) Two members to be nominated by the Mayor, Municipal Corporation of Delhi, from amongst the members of Corporation.
 - (iii) One member to be nominated by the President, New Delhi municipal Committee, from amongst the members of the Committee.
- (b) No, Sir. There is no provision to this effect in the Rules and Regulations of the Delhi Library Board.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. All members of the Board have equal right of voting.

Loss on Suburban Train Services.

1923. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government are incurring losses on suburban train services;
- (b) if so, the details of losses incurred during the last three years; and
- (c) the efforts made by Government to wipe out the losses ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details of losses for the last three years are as under :

(Figures in crores of Rupees)		
Year		Loss
1982-83	—	63.02
1983-84	—	70.33
1984-85	—	76.22

(c) The loss could not be wiped out or reduced as the increase in cost of inputs has been more than adjustment in fares.

West Bengal Students for Admission in MBBS Course 1986

1924. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have received a Memorandum from students of West Bengal who desire to take admission in the 1st year MBBS course during 1986;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government thereon;

(c) whether these students have been denied admission in 1st year MBBS Course, 1986 in the Armed Forces Medical College, Pune, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, and Institute of Medical Sciences, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof and what steps Government propose to take in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE):
 (a) and (b). The Government of India in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare received a memorandum from students of West Bengal regarding alleged denial of admission into 1st year MBBS course 1986 at Armed Forces Medical College, Pune, AIIMS, New Delhi and IMS, BHU, Varanasi. The main grievance was about the non-production of mark-sheet of the qualifying examination by the stipulated dates prescribed by the above medical institutions for the reason that they do not receive mark-sheet of the qualifying examination before the second week of August in any year.

(c) and (d). In so far as AIIMS New Delhi is concerned, the Institute Authorities have reported that no candidate from West Bengal has been denied admission to be MBBS Examination due to non-submission

of mark-sheet of the qualifying examination by the stipulated date. Due consideration is given by the Institute to merit in case the candidate's difficulty is genuine for non-submission of mark-sheet of the qualifying examination due to non-declaration of the result by the University/Board etc. No candidate has been denied admission to MBBS for want of mark-sheet of the qualifying examination by the AIIMS if his/her name had appeared in the merit list.

As regards Armed Forces Medical College Pune, it has been reported that no candidate has so far been refused admission due non-availability of result of the qualifying examination at the time of admission.

As regards the institute of Medical Sciences, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, Government of India have no information whether the Institute has denied admission to any student due to non-production of mark-sheet of the qualifying examination.

Treaty with Portugal on Education

1925. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether is a treaty with the Government of Portugal in respect of matters of Education;

(b) whether degree of Portuguese Universities are recognised in India and vice-versa; and

(c) if not, whether Government are considering a suggestion for taking initiative in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI):
 (a) Yes. Sir.

(b) The degrees of Portuguese Universities have not yet been taken up for consideration for recognition by the Government of India and vice-versa.

(c) Yes, Sir. The Government are considering to take an initiative for exchange of documents between the two countries with a view to studying the possibility of mutual recognition and determination of equivalence of University Degree, of the two countries.

Sales of Unregistered Paintings and other Antiques by Ex-Rulers

1926. SHRI RAM DHAN : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that a large number of unregistered paintings and other antique articles are being sold out by the ex-Rulers at fabulous prices, and

(b) if so, the action being taken by Government to seize them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b) whenever cases of non-registration of a registrable antiquity and cases of carrying on business of selling or offering to sell antiquities without a licence come to the notice of the Government, action, including seizure, is taken in accordance with the provisions of Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972.

Gamma Camera for Treatment of Bhopal gas victims Lying Idle

1927. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that a highly sophisticated Gamma camera which was donated by the non-resident Indians in USA, for the treatment of Bhopal gas victims, is lying idle in the Hamidia Hospital (Bhopal); and

(b) if so, the reasons for not using the equipment for the treatment of the gas victims ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY

WELFARE KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE):

(a) and (b). The Gamma Camera donated by the non-resident Indians of the United States of America was received on 6-5-1986 at the Hamidia Hospital attached to the Gandhi Medical College Bhopal. The camera is still to be installed. The manufacturer has been advised to send a team for inspection and installation of the Camera. It will be put to use immediately after installation

Salauli Irrigation Project of Goa

1928. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) Whether aspects of quality control with respect to Salauli Irrigation Project in Goa have been thoroughly checked;

(b) agencies/departments through which these checks were carried out;

(c) whether any instances of sub-standard or insufficient material having been used, have been discovered; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESORCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (d). The information is being obtained from the Goa Union Territory Administration who are implementing this project.

[Translation]

Irrigation Facilities in Drought/Prone Areas

1929. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in many parts of the country farmers have to depend upon rains for irrigation with the result that there is no production in a large number of fields;

(b) if so, the details of such areas,

(c) the policy formulated by Government for providing irrigation facilities in such areas; and

(d) the effective steps being taken by Government in regard to irrigation facilities in drought prone areas?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARA-NAND) : (a) to (b) It is true that in many parts of the country agriculture is rainfed. Only around 28% of the cultivated area is under irrigation. The Government's policy is to extend irrigation wherever feasible as an aid to agriculture. Irrigation facilities have been progressively extended from 22.6 m ha. to about 68 m. ha. during successive Plan periods. The measures adopted to encourage irrigation in drought prone areas include expeditious survey of the ground water potential and the relaxation of the normal criteria for clearing new surface irrigation schemes.

[English]

Funds for ICDP During 7th Plan

1930. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI
Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount earmarked in Seventh Plan for implementation of Integrated Child Development Programme;

(b) the State-wise allocations made therefor; and

(c) the details of the benefit provided to the children, pregnant women including destitutes in Madhya Pradesh in 1985-86?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) Rs. 520 crores in the Central Plan.

(b) State-wise allocation is not made.

(c) As per the progress reports received from 81 projects in Madhya Pradesh, 4.19 lakh children and 1.00 lakh pregnant

women and nursing mothers received supplementary nutrition and 2.58 lakh children received pre-school education.

Facelift to Red Fort

1931. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK :

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in the 'Indian Express' dated 23 June, 1986 wherein it has been stated that the Red Fort is being given a major facelift in an ambitious operation which could cost the Government upto Rs. 10 crores, ten times what it cost originally;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount spent by Government yearly on this Fort during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) Yes, Sir. However, the estimated cost of the first phase of the programme worked out so far is Rs 28 lakhs.

(b) The buildings being taken up for large scale repairs in the first phase are Rang Mahal, Diwan-i-Am, Diwan-i-Khas, Hira Mahal, Naubat-Khana, Sheesh Mahal, Nahr-i-Bihisht, Fortification Wall and Mumtaz Mahal.

(c) The amount spent on the preservation of Red Fort during the last three years is as follows:

1983-84	Rs. 2,36,002/-
1984-85	Rs. 2,01,192/-
1985-86	Rs. 3,63,880/-

Road Accidents in Delhi

1932. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PYTIL : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of road accidents which took place in the Capital since February, 1986 till date,

(b) the number of persons killed and injured in these accidents;

(c) the total amount of compensation paid to the victims or the families of the deceased and the number of cases in which compensation is yet to be paid; and

(d) the effective remedial measures taken and proposed to minimise accidents in the Capital ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) 2962 from 1.2.86 to 15.7.86.

(b) 575 persons were killed and 2968 were injured.

(c) On the basis of awards made by Motor Accident Claim Tribunals, in respect of claim applications before them, a total amount of compensation paid is Rs. 1.10 crores during February-July, 1986. The pending cases before Motor Accident Claim Tribunals number 195.

(d) Delhi Administration have intimated that in order to minimise road accidents, following steps have been taken :—

(i) The Delhi Traffic Police started a special drive, against traffic violations since 18th June, 1985 which is still continuing. Approximately, 2.92 lakh challans have also been made (upto 15.7.86) by the Traffic Police during 1986. Special emphasis was put on red light violations and wrong parking.

(ii) A new system of punching/stamping of the driving licences

for every traffic violation has been introduced according to which the same is liable to be suspended upto 60 days if the driver commits more than three traffic violations.

(iii) In order to inculcate a sense of road discipline traffic police has been advertising through Radio, T. V. and newspapers. Students are imparted necessary training on road safety in schools and colleges through films, distributing road safety literature and exhibitions.

(iv) Traffic Wardens are recruited from amongst the general public to help traffic police in controlling traffic and help in violation of traffic offences.

(v) Delhi Administration has started a Government Motor Driving Training School to impart quality driver training for various categories of vehicles.

Eradication of Devadasi System

1933. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the age old system of devadasi is still prevailing in the States of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra;

(b) whether lack of funds is mainly responsible for the slow progress in eradication of this evil; and

(c) if so, whether special grants are proposed to be released by Government to the concerned States for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Danger to Taj Mahal and Other Historical Buildings by Pollution

1934. SHRI MADAN PANDEY : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Taj Mahal and other historical buildings are being affected adversely by the pollution caused by Mathura refinery;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any effective steps to check the ill effect of the pollution to the said buildings; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) No, Sir. Archaeological Survey of India has set up sensitive instruments in the field laboratories in Taj Mahal and Sikandra to monitor continuously the concentration of pollutants in the ambient air, apart from other steps to keep the pollution at Agra under control.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

Irrigation Schemes of Rajasthan

1935. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of irrigation and multipurpose schemes in Rajasthan have been planned in such a manner that these may have adverse effect on the tribal population;

(b) if so, the facts in this regard; and

(c) the measures being taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARA-NAND) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c), Do not arise.

[English]

Construction of Stadium at Kerala

1936. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to construct a permanent Stadium for the conduct of Water Sports including Snake boat races, in the Vembanad lake of Kerala; and

(b) if so, when the same is likely to be constructed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Acquisition of French-Italian Consortium Aircrafts for Indian Airlines and Vayudoot

1938 SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are evaluating a 42 seater aircraft of French-Italian Consortium to be purchased for the Indian Airlines and Vayudoot;

(b) whether Government are also considering to buy another version of the aircraft known as SAR-42 for use of the coast guard;

(c) if so, the salient features of the said aircrafts and the cost thereof; and

(d) whether Government have decided to purchase the aircrafts and if so, the total number thereof likely to be purchased ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION : (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) There is as such proposal at present.

(c) and (d). Do no arise.

Steps to Boost School Sports for Girl Students

1939. DR. PHULRENU GUHA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any steps to boost school sports for girl students;

(b) if so, the details in this regard; and

(c) whether this scheme will be implemented in all the schools in the country in the Seventh Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) to (c). The Government have recently adopted the National Policy on Education 1986 which provides *inter-alia* that Sports and Physical Education are an integral part of the learning process and will be included in evaluation of performance. This provision will benefit girl students as well as boys. Government have also introduced an incentive scheme for promotion of Sports and Games in schools through prize money. The scheme envisages awarding of cash prizes of Rs. 10,000/- each to every school winning the first position in each sports discipline in district level tournaments to be held in athletics, hockey, football, basketball and volleyball. The tournaments will be held separately both for girls and boys, except for football which will be confined to boys alone. The scheme envisages participation of all secondary and Higher Secondary schools in the country except certain types of schools excluded from its purview because of their inherent advantage and hence superiority over ordinary and rural schools.

The Sports Authority of India (SAI) has also introduced a scheme for adoption

of Schools for Children (Under 12 years) selected in our national Sports Talent Search Competitions annually. Seventeen Schools have been selected this year to take in the 156 Children that were selected. A grant of Rs. 5 lakhs per selected school is made for infrastructure with an annual grant of Rs. 50,000/- for maintenance, all expences of the children are paid by the Government.

Working of D. T. C.

1940. SHRI S. G. GHOLAP : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of buses with the Delhi Transport Corporation at present;

(b) the total number of passengers carried by Delhi Transport Corporation daily;

(c) the total loss incurred by the Corporation upto March, 1986; and

(d) the position of daily earnings before and after the hike in the fare structure ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) 5547, including 1358 P. O. buses.

(b) It carried on an average 44 lakh passengers daily during June, 1986.

(c) The total accumulated loss incurred by the Corporation upto 31st March, 1986 was Rs. 699.51 crores.

(d) The average daily earning before and after the recent fare revision w. e. f. 8-2-86 is as under :—

Average daily earning (in Rs. lakhs)
1. During January, 1986 before fare revision) 21.64
2. During March, 1986 (after fare revision) 33.00

Prevention of AIDS

1941. SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that eunuchs, prostitutes, disposal syringes and professional blood donors are the main source of AIDS; and

(b) if so, what preventive steps have been taken by Government in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) Available information from developed countries indicates sexual promiscuity—home, hetero or bisexual—is the major factor associated with AIDS infection. There is as yet no information regarding AIDS infection among eunuchs in India. Use of sterile disposable needles will prevent transmission of AIDS virus through contaminated needles. Transfusion with infected blood or blood products has also been identified as a source of AIDS infection in recipients.

(b) A nation-wide control programme has been initiated and the important steps under this programme taken so far for the prevention of the disease are :—

1. restrictions have been imposed on import of blood and blood products without AIDS clearance certificate.
2. All the State Health Authorities/ hospitals/STD clinics have been alerted to look for AIDS.
3. All the blood banks have been instructed to screen the professional blood donors.
4. All the State health authorities have been advised to ensure strict sterilisation practices in hospitals and clinics and to use pre-sterilised disposable syringes and needles as far as possible.

5. Guidelines have been sent to all the State Health authorities for health care personnel.
6. All the mass media channels have been involved in educating the people on AIDS, its nature, transmission and prevention.

Moral Education in Model Schools

1942. SHRI I. RAMA RAI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to introduce moral education as one of the subjects in model schools as a first step to improve the moral standards of our youngsters; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) and (b). The growing concern over the erosion of essential values and an increasing cynicism in society has brought to focus the need for readjustments in the curriculum in order to make education a forceful tool for the cultivation of social and moral values.

Under the National Policy on Education—1986 (Para 8.5 and 8.6) which will also be applicable to the Navodaya Vidyalayas, special emphasis has been laid on education to foster universal and eternal values, oriented towards the unity and integration of our people. Such value education would help eliminate obscurantism, religious fanaticism, violence, superstition and fatalism. Apart from this combative role, value education will have a profound positive content, based on our heritage, national goals, universal perceptions. The education programmes will be carried on in strict conformity with secular values. In Navodaya Vidyalayas emphasis would be laid on this aspect in teaching programmes and co-curricular activities cutting across different subject areas.

Electrification of Railway Lines in Kerala

1943. PROF. K. V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for not undertaking electrification of railway lines in Kerala;

(b) whether State Government of Kerala has submitted any proposal for the electrification of railway lines in that State; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Electrification of Railways is a capital intensive work. Investment is incurred by priority on sections which have the highest traffic density. During the 7th Plan, priorities are to first complete electrification of Delhi-Bombay (both Central and Western Railway routes), Delhi-Madras Grand Trunk route, Howrah-Bombay via Nagpur Trunk route.

In view of the above and constraint of resources, it has not been feasible to include electrification of railway lines in Kerala in the Electrification Programme for the 7th Plan.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The State Government of Kerala has requested for electrification of Palghat-Trivandrum section.

Delays of Flight No. IC 415

1944. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some flights of Indian Airlines are usually delayed;

(b) if so, the details of flight IC-415 Delhi-Patna-Kanpur which was delayed during the last 3 months;

(c) the causes of such delays resulting in inconvenience to the passengers; and

(d) the remedial measures being taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). During the last 3 months, (viz., April to June '86) whereas flight IC-415 was delayed on 4 occasions due to reasons within the control of Indian Airlines, on 41 occasions it was delayed due to reasons such as inclement weather, inadequate airport facilities and other consequential delays which are beyond the control of Indian Airlines.

(d) It is the constant endeavour of Indian Airlines to increase punctuality in its services. As IC-415, is the sixth flight to be operated by the same aircraft, it is more prone to consequential delays. However, planned augmentation of Indian Airlines' fleet will enable introduction of a cushion in the schedule to reduce consequential delays.

[Translation]

New Course on Environment in Universities

1945. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to introduce a new course on environment in universities; and

(b) if so, by what time and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) and (b). Environment studies has already been introduced as a subject at the first degree level in a few universities.

[English]

Proposal to Open Management Training Institutions

1946. SHRI MUKUL WASNIK : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is an increasing demand for management graduates in India and that the demands not long fulfilled through the existing Institutions;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to open new management training institutions in the country like the Indian Institute of Management;

(c) if so, the places selected for this purpose; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) to (d). The Indian Institutes of Management, alongwith a number of University Departments and other Professional Organisations are catering to the increasing demand for Management Education and Training. Steps have also been taken to recognise Management Programmes, being run by various other Non-Government and Non-University Organisations. The Government of India also established the fourth Indian Institute of Management at Lucknow in 1984 which is in its early stages of development. Opening of another Indian Institute of Management and its location is not being considered for the time being.

[Translation]

Electrification of Surat-Bhusawal Railway Line

1947. SHRI C. D. GAMIT : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any scheme for the electrification of Surat-Bhusawal rail line on Western Railway keeping in view

the heavy traffic of passenger and goods trains and if so, the details in the regard;

(b) the time by which work of electrification is likely to be undertaken and completed; and

(c) the expenditure likely to be incurred on the electrification of this rail line ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAY (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

Agitation Due to Non-Completion of Darbhanga-Samastipur B. G. Line and Sakri-Hasanpur Railway Line

1948. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether priority has been given in the budget of 1986-87 to the work relating to construction of Darbhanga-Samastipur broad gauge railway line and Sakri-Hasanpur railway line;

(b) whether the survey for both of the railway lines had been completed years ago and the former Railway Minister had even inaugurated the project to start the earth work;

(c) whether a mass movement and Raj-Roko agitation have already started in north Bihar due to non-construction of these railway lines as a result of which several people are being arrested; and

(d) whether Government propose to undertake both the said works without delay keeping in view the development of Bihar and to safeguard public interest ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) to (d). The construction of a new Metre Gauge line from Sakri to Hasanpur and conversion of Samastipur-Darbhanga Metre Gauge section into Broad Gauge are both approved projects and surveys for these had been

completed. It has not been possible to make much headway on these projects due to constraint of resources. A survey has been ordered to examine provision of a parallel Broad Gauge line from Samastipur to Darbhanga instead of its conversion from MG to BG. Further action on this project will be taken after receipt and examination of the survey Report.

[*English*]

Organisations in Orissa Receiving Financial Aid for Eye Care

1949. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are some organisations in Orissa receiving financial assistance from Union Government in connection with eye care;

(b) if so, the name of such organisations which received financial assistance during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) whether Government have made any assessment of the work done by these organisations for the public and about the proper use of the Central aid;

(d) whether there are some foreign agencies which are also providing assistance to these organisations; and

(e) if so, the details thereof;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) to (c) No, Sir. Under the National Programme for Control of Blindness the central assistance is released to the State Governments and the guidelines are issued for its utilisation. The State Governments grant financial assistance to voluntary organisations in terms of these guidelines. No financial assistance is released directly to the Voluntary Organisations by the Union Government.

The State Governments release financial assistance for cataract operations at the rate of Rs. 60 per operation subject to a maximum of Rs. 12,000 per organisation per camp. Under the programme the State Governments release the amount of the voluntary organisations only after they are satisfied about the work done by them. The State Governments constitute special squads to over-see the work done by the voluntary organisations. Moreover the District Health authorities have also to ensure that the conditions laid down in the guidelines are fulfilled by the organisations and have to certify the satisfactory conduction of camps before release of grant.

(d) and (e). The Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind which is an International agency is providing financial assistance directly to the voluntary organisations and Lions and Rotaries after clearance is obtained from the State Health authorities.

Pamba Valley and Kallada Irrigation Projects

1950. PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the present position of Pamba Valley and Kallada Irrigation projects in Kerala;

(b) the amount so far spent and the work completed so far;

(c) what will be the total cost of these projects; and

(d) how much hectares of land is likely to be irrigated by these projects ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) to (d). The information is as under :

(Thousands ha./Rs. crore)

Name of irrigation Project	Latest estimated cost	Anticipated expenditure upto March, 1986	Ultimate irrigation Potential	Anticipated Potential by June, 1986	Physical progress
Pamba	54.00	50.98	49.45	32	Barrage, Common Carrier Canal and Right Bank Canal completed. Works on Left Bank Canal is in progress.
Kallada	220.00	162.37	92.80	1.4	The masonry dam is 99% completed. Saddle dam is completed and works of Canal system are in progress.

*[Translation]***Preservation/Protection of Monuments in Rajasthan**

1951. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5334 on 3 April, 1978 regarding reform in ancient monuments and tourism and state :

(a) the steps taken so far by the Archaeological Departments of Rajasthan and Union Government to preserve and protect the ancient monuments, stone edicts, old temples, ponds, bawaries and Chhatries constructed in Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Pali and other places in the Paliwal villages;

(b) whether it is a fact that no positive steps have been taken in this regard; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAH) :
 (a) to (c). As stated in reply to the earlier Question, there were 148 Centrally protected monuments/sites in Rajasthan. Since then two more monuments/sites were brought

under Central protection making a total of 150. These include the fort and ancient temples in Jaisalmer and the fort at Mandore (Jodhpur). No further monuments have been brought under Central protection in Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Pali and Palwal villages. The State Department of Archaeology and Museums which has under its protection monuments, temples, Havelis, Chhatries, etc is understood to have under consideration the protection of important architectural remains in Paliwal villages. The Archaeological Survey of India has set up a separate Circle for Rajasthan for better preservation and protection of the Centrally protected mounments in the State.

*[English]***Denial of Admission to Bihar Student in Delhi University**

1952. SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA :
DR. G. S. RAJHANS :

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a newsitem captioned

"Colleges deny admission to Bihar student" appearing in the Hindustan Times dated 8 July, 1986;

(b) if so, whether Government have ascertained the reasons from the Delhi University colleges denying admission to the students of Bihar; and

(c) the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) According to Delhi University, as soon as the fact about the refusal by some colleges of admission to students on the plea of 'Gap Year cases' came to their notice, the University immediately issued instructions to the College Principals advising that admission should not be denied to such students who passed Class XII examination in 1985, but could not apply for admission during that year due to late declaration of their results.

Consequently, a number of Colleges have given admission to such students.

Newsitem Captioned Union Carbide Gas Victims Still Dying

1953. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Union Carbide gas victims are still dying because of the toxic effects of the gas, according to the medical experts of the Indian Council of Medical Research, as reported in the Hindustan Times dated 13 May, 1986; and

(b) if so, the further steps taken by Union Government to save the victims of the gas disaster?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) :

(a) The Government are aware that deaths are occurring amongst the gas affected population due to various causes including chronic lung diseases resulting from harmful effects on the lung tissues which occurred due to inhalation of gas.

(b) Necessary and appropriate treatment is being given to gas victims for lung ailments including hospitalisation. Apart from this, the Indian Council of Medical research is carrying out various research projects concerning problems of gas victims.

Sampling and Testing of Drugs

1954. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that there is inadequate sampling and testing of drugs in the market due to a large number of manufacturers and inadequate testing facilities with Government and if so, the corrective steps Government propose to take;

(b) whether it is also a fact that drugs are being tested by Union Government laboratories for several States which have no testing facilities;

(c) whether Government have any plans to undertake testing for all the states centrally under on authority specially in view of large scale inter-state movement of drugs; and

(d) whether a similar set up will also be created for food testing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) Under the Drugs & Cosmetics Act samplings of drugs is required to be done by Drugs Inspectors. The Task Force appointed by the Ministry has recommended suitable augmentation of Drugs Inspectorate staff by the state Drug Control Administration so that there can be one Drug Inspector for 25 manufacturing units and one Drug Inspector for

every 200 sales premises. In this way sampling of drugs can be increased. State Government have been advised to give effect to the recommendations of the Task Force. The recommendations made in the 16th Report of the Estimates Committee (Seventh Lok Sabha) for augmenting testing facilities have been accepted by Government. State Government have been requested to augment testing facilities. In addition, proposals for increasing the testing facilities at Central Drug Laboratory, Calcutta and C. I. P. L., Ghaziabad, during the 7th Plan have been approved.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Under the provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, the State Government have to appoint Government Analysts in respect of their State. There are no plan to undertake testing for all the States centrally under one authority.

(d) There are already 73 laboratories under the control of State Government/local bodies in addition to four central food laboratories, who undertake analysis of food samples under the provisions of PFA, 1954. There is no proposal to undertake testing for all the States centrally under one authority.

Short Term Community Health Workers Course

1955. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government intend to start short term community health workers course as reported in the Hindustan Times dated 8 July, 1986 ;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Indian Medical Association to this proposal ;

(c) whether Government have obtained expert medical advice on this scheme ; and

(d) whether there would be adequate safeguards against the community health workers ending up in urban areas ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) to (d). the Hindustan Times dated 8th July, 1986 mentions about the training of Community Health Supervisors. The creation of this cadre of Community Health Supervisors is part of the revised strategy for Family Welfare Programme. It is yet to be finalised.

Students Registered in Study Centre of Indira Gandhi Open University

1956. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the number of students registered in the study centres started by the Indira Gandhi Open University and the various Faculties for which the students have made registration ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHIB) : So far no Study Centre has been started by the Indira Gandhi National Open University nor has students registration commenced.

New Railway Lines in Mewat Region

1957. SHRI RAHIM KHAN : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to undertake construction of new railway lines in Mewat region comprising districts of Alwar, Gurgaon, Faridabad and Bharatpur of Haryana and Rajasthan ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) to (c). Construction of rail line between Mathura and Alwar is in progress. Survey for a rail line by-passing Delhi between Khurja, Palwal and Rohtak is in progress for

investigation of operational and financial implication of the link.

[Translation]

Survey on Tanakpur-Ghat-Bageshwar Railway Line

1958. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether survey work relating to laying of Tanakpur-Ghat-Bageshwar new railway line has already started ;

(b) if so, when the same was started ;

(c) whether there is any proposal to increase the present amount earmarked for undertaking the survey of this line ; and

(d) if so, the extent thereof and if not, the reason therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The survey was started in the beginning of this year.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Additional funds will be considered depending on the progress of the survey.

[English]

Compensation for Land Acquired for Alwar-Mathura Railway Line

1959. SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) how much amount allocated for further construction of Alwar-Mathura (B.G.) Railway line has been spent since 1 April, 1986 to date ;

(b) whether Land Acquisition Officer, Alwar has finalised the acquisition proceed-

ing for acquiring land for this railway track, except payment of compensation to the tenants whose lands are being acquired.

(c) the causes of delaying Payment to tenants ; and

(d) the steps taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Rs. 9.65 lakhs has been spent upto June, 1986 as against the allotment of Rs. 150 lakhs for 1986-87.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Advance compensation could not be paid to Land Acquisition Officer Alwar in 1985-86 due to constraint of resources.

(d) Action is being taken to deposit the compensation amount now demanded with Land Acquisition Officer, Alwar.

Nehru Yuva Kendras at Berhampore West Bengal

1960. SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the functions of the Nehru Yuva Kendras ;

(b) whether the Kendra at Berhampore (West Bengal) has been performing the prescribed functions ; and

(c) if not, steps proposed to be taken by Union Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) Nehru Yuva Kendras are intended to serve the interests of non-student youth particularly in the rural areas. The main function of a Nehru Yuva Kendra is that of a coordinating agency for involvement of non-student rural Youth in programmes and activities aimed at

development of their personality and making them functionally efficient, economically productive and socially useful to the extent possible.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

**Admission to Student Below 17 Years
in Delhi University**

1961. SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD :
Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of such students who passed Senior Secondary Examination but could not get admission this year in Delhi University because of their being under 17 years of age ;

(b) whether it is a fact that last year some students of less than 17 Years in age were given admission in Delhi University because of Court's intervention ;

(c) if so, the reasons for refusing admission to such students this year, and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to help such students ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) The minimum age for admission to First Year of various undergraduate courses prescribed under the Delhi University Act is 17 years before the 1st October of the year of admission. The Act also empowers the Vice-Chancellor to grant on the basis of individual merit, relaxation in age upto a maximum period of six months. The students are required to register themselves for admission directly with respective Colleges and since admissions will continue upto August 14, 1986, it will not be possible at this stage to indicate the number of students who could not get admission for being below 17 years of age.

(b) Yes, Sir, Two students were provisionally admitted last year under directions from Courts.

(c) and (d). The Delhi University has appointed a Committee to look into the desirability of the Continuation of the existing provisions regarding admission of such students.

[English]

X-Ray Machine at Indira Gandhi International Airport

1962. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI :
Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that failure of X-ray machine used for baggage check at the Indira Gandhi International Airport on 4 June, 1986 caused chaos and delay to a number of airline flights :

(b) whether there are any other alternative arrangements at the Indira Gandhi International Airport to check the baggage of the passengers when X-ray machine fails ; and

(c) whether Government would instal sufficient number of X-ray machines at the said Airport for screening the baggage of the passengers so that there is no harassment of passengers and delay to flights ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) In case of failure of X-Ray machine, manual checking is done.

(c) In view of (a) above question does not arise.

Backlog of Posts reserved for SC/ST candidates in Railways

1963. SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI :
Will the Minister of TRASPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the backlog of reserved posts meant for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled

Tribe candidated in various zonal Railways in the country as on the 31st March 1986 category-wise;

(b) the steps Government propose to take to fill this backlog; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to include atleast one Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe member in the Railway Board ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the zonal Railways and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

(c) No, Sir.

[Translation]

Expansion of Railways in Bihar

1964. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the schemes for expansion of railway network in Bihar during the seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) the names of rail lines in Bihar alongwith their total length proposed to be electrified during this period; and

(c) the time by which this work is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Construction of new line between Talgaria and Tupkadih is likely to be completed in 1987. Doublings, viz. Kiul-Jamalpur-Bhagalpur (patch), Garwa Road-Sonnagar (Patch), Sahibganj link Cabin-New Farakka-Malda Town, Kandra-Gomharria, Bokaro Steel City to 'A' Cabin, Kumedpur-New Jalpaiguri (Patch) are approved projects. Their completion will, however, depend on availability of resources in the coming years.

(b) and (c). Following rail lines are to be electrified in the VIIth Plan :

1. Colliery lines in Chandrapura complex comprising of the following :

(i) Bhojudih-Mohuda Gomoh 42 kms. already completed by March, 1986.

(ii) Gomoh-Chandrapura-Bokaro Steel City; and 48 kms. to be completed in 1986-87.

(iii) Mohuda-Chandrapura

[English]

Passenger kilometer recorded by Air India

1965. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the passenger Kilometer recorded by Air-India during the last 3 years compares unfavourably with the number of passengers carried, figures year-wise;

(b) the total number of passengers of Air India in the Gulf route compared to total number of passengers carried during the last 3 years; and

(c) the revenue earned from the Gulf routes by Air India compared to the total revenue during the last 3 years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION(SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) The passenger kilometer achieved and the passenger numbers carried by an airline are not comparable because whereas one is a multiple of the passenger numbers carried over various distances, the other indicates the actual passenger numbers carried and is totally unrelated to distance e.g. during 1983-84 Air-India recorded a 7.8 per cent growth in passenger kilometer whereas the actual number of passenger increased by 5.9 per cent.

(b) The passenger traffic uplifted by Air-India on the India-Gulf route during the last three years, compared to total traffic carried is given below :-

Year	Total number of passengers carried	Passengers carried on India-Gulf route
1983-84	18,25,633	8,15,728
1984-85	18,00,945	8,15,615
1985-86	17,68,673	8,16,780

(c) The revenue earned by Air India on the India-Gulf route compared to total revenue earnings during the last three years were as follows :-

Air-India revenue before pool

Year	Total Revenue (Gulf Route)	Rupees in lakhs Total scheduled services (Entire Air India services)
1985-86	31,456.45	75,861.68
1984-85	31,618.88	76,615 00
1983-84	30,089.08	72,149.58

Toxic and Harmful effects drugs

1966. SHRI H.B. PATIL : Will the Minister of HEALTH' AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have enforced quality control to prevent toxic and harmful effects of drugs;

(b) whether any demand has been made for a time bound scheme to ban harmful drugs and irrational combinations and to set up testing laboratories; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) to (c). Under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, control over manufacture and sale of drugs is exercised by the State Governments. Licences for manufacture of drugs are issued by the State Drugs Control Authorities.

The existing provisions and measures to enforce quality control and to prevent toxic and harmful effects etc. of drugs are indicated in the statement given below.

Statement

The pre-requisite conditions for the grant of manufacturing licenses are laid down in Rules 71 and 76 of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, as under :-

"The applicant shall, while applying for a licence to manufacture patent or proprietary medicine furnish to the licensing Authority evidence and data justifying that the patent or proprietary medicine :-

(i) Contain the constituted ingredients in therapeutic/prophylactic quantities as determined in relation to the claim or conditions for which the medicine are recommended for use or claimed to be useful;

(ii) are safe for use in the context of the vehicles, excipients, additives and pharmaceutical aids used in the formulation and under the condition in which the formulation for administration and use are recommended;

(iii) are stable under the conditions of storage recommended; and

(iv) contain such ingredients and in such quantities for which there is therapeutic justification".

In many States screening committees have been constituted by the State Drugs Controllers which include Pharmacologist and experts in the medicines for advising the Drugs Controller regarding the rationality or otherwise of the preparation before grant of manufacturing licence.

According to the Drugs and Cosmetics (Amendment) Act, 1982 which came in force from 1st February, 1983 Central Government under sections 10 A and 26A have been empowered in public interest to prohibit import, manufacture sale distribution of any drug or cosmetics if it is likely to involve any risk to human beings or animals or if any drug does not have the therapeutic value claimed or purported to be claimed for it or contains ingredients in such quantity for which there is no therapeutic justification.

Accordingly, Government of India had issued four Notifications prohibiting manufacture and sale of 26 categories of drugs and combinations of drugs.

The Drugs consultative committee which is a statutory body under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act constituted a Sub-Committee to review periodically drugs moving in the

market from the angle of rationality and harmfulness and to submit their recommendations to the Drugs Consultative Committee for initiating action in the matter. The Sub-Committee had its 1st meeting in May 1986 and is again meeting in August, 1986.

It is not always practicable to have a time bound programme for banning irrational/harmful drugs moving in the market.

It is a continuous process. Under the provisions of Rule 71 and 76 of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, each manufacturer is required to have his own testing laboratory to test the drugs manufactured by him.

Increase in charges levied on water

1967. SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are persuading States to increase the charges levied on water supplied from irrigation projects;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) when the rates were revised earlier in the States particularly in Jammu and Kashmir ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The Water rates are insufficient to cover even the operation and maintenance expenses.

(c) The information is given in the statement below.

Statement

S. No.	Name of State/U.T.	Year in which water rates were revised
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1974
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	No water rates levied.
3.	Assam	No water rates levied.

1	2	3
4.	Bihar	1983
5.	Delhi	1951
6.	Goa, Daman and Diu	1977
7.	Gujarat	1981
8.	Haryana	1975
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1977
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1976
11.	Karnataka	1978
12.	Kerala	1974
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1983
14.	Manipur	No water rates levied.
15.	Meghalaya	No water rates levied.
16.	Maharashtra	1975
17.	Mizoram	No water rates levied.
18.	Orissa	1981
19.	Punjab	1974
20.	Rajasthan	1982
21.	Sikkim	No water rates levied.
22.	Tamil Nadu	1962
23.	Tripura	No water rates levied.
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1983
25.	West Bengal	1977

Violation of safety rules at Hanuman-garh Broad Gauge goods shcd

1968. SHRI VISHANU MODI : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that stocking and loading of Gypsum at Hanumangarh

Broad Gauge goods shed of Bikaner Division on Northern Railway frequently lead to the blocking of shunting neck thereby violating safety rules and consequent delay in shunting process; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and steps taken or proposed to be taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) Stocking and loading of Gypsum at Hanumangarh Broad Gauge goods shed does not violate safety rules. During loading operations on the shunting neck, shunting is done via main line observing the existing safety rules and instructions.

Authorised Rest for Pilots and Flight Engineers

1969. SHRI ATAUR RAHMAN : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the present set of pilots/flight engineers is getting the authorised rest; and

(a) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Clearance of Malayalam Study Centre at Texas University, US

1970. SHRI P. A. ANTONY : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representation seeking clearance for setting up a Malayalam Study Centre at the Texas University in the United States; and

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) and (b). The proposal of the Government of Kerala for release of foreign exchange of US \$ 20,000 for instituting an endowment fund for visiting professorship in Malayalam language in the University of Texas has not been agreed to by the Government of India.

[Translation]

Central Schools in Delhi

1971. SHRI BHARAT SINGH : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is difficult for children to get admission in Central Schools in Delhi;

(b) the number of Central Schools in Delhi in relation to its population and the locations thereof, and

(c) whether Government propose to open more such schools in Delhi for admission of children and if so, the additional number of such schools proposed to be opened ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) :

(a) As there is a large concentration of transferable civilian and defence employees in Delhi, all the children of such employees are not able to get admission in the Kendriya Vidyalayas.

(b) There are at present 27 Kendriya Vidyalayas (Central Schools) in Delhi. Their locations are given in the Statement below.

Kendriya Vidyalayas are opened at those places where there is a concentration of Central Government employees, including defence and paramilitary personnel, or where public sector undertakings or institutions of higher learning are located. Opening of Kendriya Vidyalayas has no relation to the population of a particular place.

(c) Opening of Kendriya Vidyalayas will depend upon the availability of finances and physical facilities. It is therefore, not possible to indicate the number of additional schools to be opened in Delhi.

Statement

List of Kendriya Vidyalays Located in Delhi

1. Andrews Ganj, New Delhi.
2. Sardar Bazar Road, Delhi Cantt. No. 1.

3. Kandhar Lines, Delhi Cantt. No. II.
4. Delhi Cantt. No. III.
5. Gole Market, New Delhi.
6. IIT Hauz Khas, New Delhi.
7. INA Colony, New Delhi.
8. Janakpuri, New Delhi.
9. CRPF Campus, Jharoda Kalan, New Delhi.
10. Lawrence Road, Delhi.
11. Sector-IV, R. K. Puram, New Delhi.
12. Sector-II, R. K. Puram, New Delhi.
13. Sector-VIII, R. K. Puram, New Delhi.
14. Tagore Garden, New Delhi.
15. Masjid Moth, New Delhi.
16. AGCR Colony. P O. Karkarduma, New Delhi.
17. Badarpur Thermal Power Corporation, Badarpur, New Delhi,
18. Dakshini Block 'A' Shalimar Bagh, Delhi.
19. AFS Tughalakabad, New Delhi.
20. AFS. Arjangarh, New Delhi.
21. Pragati Vihar, Lodhi Road, New Delhi.
22. Pushp Vihar, M. B. Road, New Delhi.
23. Sainik Vihar. Delhi.
24. New Friends Centre, Delhi.
25. No. 67 Sqn., A.F., C/o 56 APO. Ghoga Bawana.
26. Pitampura, Delhi.
27. Sardar Patel Marg, New Delhi.

[English]
Derailment of Miraj-Vasco Express at Desure

1972. DR. DATTA SAMANT : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Miraj-Vasco express train derailed on 5 June, 1986 at Desur, about 23 kilometres away from Belgaum;

(b) if so, the loss of life and property as a result thereof;

(c) whether Government have enquired into the causes of the derailment; and

(d) if so, the findings thereof ?

THT MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There was no loss of life; one railway staff sustained grievous injury and 9 passengers sustained minor injuries.

The cost of damage to railway property is estimated at Rs. 22,12,000.

(c) and (d). A departmental enquiry was conducted and according to the Enquiry Report, the accident occurred due to boulders placed on the track by person unknown.

Institutions Imparting Medical Education

1973. SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of institution imparting Medical education in India, State-wise;

(b) how many private institutions are importing Medical education; and

(c) whether Government propose to increase seats in these institutions in order to impart education in Medicine and if so, what measures Government intend to take in this respect ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) The Medical Council of India have reported that there are 106 Medical Colleges approved by the Council and that during the last few years, 17 more Medical Colleges (15 under private management and two under State Governments) have been started without the prior approval of the Central Government and the Council. A Statement giving the State-wise break-up is given below.

(b) As per information available with the Medical Council of India, 24 private institutions are imparting medical education in the country at present. Out of these 24 institutions, 9 private institutions have got recognition from the Medical Council of India.

(c) Government are not considering such a proposal for the time being.

Statement		
1	2	3
1. Andhra Pradesh	11	
2. Assam	4	
3. Bihar	9	
4. Delhi	4	
5. Gujarat	5	
6. Jammu & Kashmir	2	
7. Kerala	5	
8. Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry	14	
9. Madhya Pradesh	6	
10. Maharashtra	17	
11. Karnataka	15	
12. Orissa	3	
13. Punjab	5	
14. Haryana	1	
15. Himachal Pradesh	1	

1	2	3
16. Rajasthan		5
17. Uttar Pradesh		9
18. West Bengal		7
Total :		123

(Includes 17 Medical Colleges started without the prior approval of the Central Government and the Council).

[*Translation*]

Representation to Palamu District on Zonal Railway Users Consultative Committee

1974. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Palamu district in Bihar has remained extremely backward in the absence of rail transport facilities;

(b) whether it also a fact that Railway Advisory Committees are constituted at Zonal level to make railway facilities available; and

(c) if not, the number of persons from the said district who are to be provided representation in the zonal Railway Users Consultative Committee, and the number of persons who have been given representation for the coming year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Palamu district is served by Broad Gauge rail service. Doubling of Garhwa Road-Sonnagar section is also being taken up in phases.

(b) The Zonal Railway Users' Consultative Committees function as consultative bodies on matters pertaining to passenger amenities, opening of new stations, catering and vending facilities and allied subjects.

(c) The Railway Users' Consultative Committees represent various identifiable

groups of rail users, like Chambers of Commerce, Passenger Association etc. No. representation is given either on regional or on district basis.

[English]

**Closing down of Stations in Kalka-Shimla
N. G. Section**

1975. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to close down any stations on Kalka-Shimla Narrow Gauge Section;

(b) if so, the names of the stations being considered for this purpose alongwith reasons for this step;

(c) whether the view of the State Government and representatives of the people in the State and centre have also been obtained while considering this decision, and

(d) if so, the reaction thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. To reduce losses on the working of Kalka-Shimla Narrow Gauge Section, there is a proposal to close down Taksal, Koti, Jabli; Sonwara and Gumman stations on this section.

(c) and (d). The views of the State Government and the Zonal Railway Users Consultative Committee will be taken before taking a final decision to close down these stations.

Birth and Death Rate of Children

1976. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the rate of annual birth and death of children in India per 1000 in each State;

(b) whether in Orissa the rate of death is higher than other States;

(c) if so, the main reasons for the same; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to check the rise of birth and death of children in the country ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) The rate of annual birth and death of children is given in the Statements-I and II, respectively, below.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The question does not arise.

(d) Various steps have been taken by Government of India which include expansion of health infrastructure universal immunisation of children, control of diarrhoea and other communicable diseases prophylaxis against nutritional anaemia and supplementary nutrition under ICDS Scheme.

Statement-I

Estimates of birth rate-1984 (Provisional)

State/Union Territory	Birth rate		
	1	2	3
1. Andhra Pradesh			30.8
2. Assam			34.4
3. Bihar			39.9
4. Gujarat			33.4
5. Haryana			37.1
6. Himachal Pradesh			30.8
7. Jammu and Kashmir			33.0
8. Karnataka			30.3
9. Kerala			22.7
10. Madhya Pradesh			36.6
11. Maharashtra			31.0

1	2	3	1	2	3
12. Manipur		28.2	4. Gujarat		39.5
13. Meghalaya		38.3	5. Haryana		24.8
14. Nagaland		N.A.	6. Himachal Pradesh		28.6
15. Orissa		32.5	7. Jammu and Kashmir		24.2
16. Punjab		30.3	8. Karnataka		27.0
17. Rajasthan		39.7	9. Kerala		11.8
18. Sikkim		31.7	10. Madhya Pradesh		48.0
19. Tamil Nadu		27.7	11. Maharashtra		27.2
20. Tripura		26.3	12. Orissa		42.7
21. Uttar Pradesh		38.8	13. Punjab		23.2
22. West Bengal		29.7	14. Rajasthan		46.5
Union Territory					
1. A & N Islands		30.4	15. Tamil Nadu		33.5
2. Arunachal Pradesh		34.5	16. Uttar Pradesh		52.3
3. Chandigarh		23.4	17. West Bengal		31.5
4. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		45.9	INDIA		37.0
5. Delhi		31.0	OVERTURNING OF DTC BUSES		
6. Goa, Daman & Diu		20.4	1977. DR. B. L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :		
7. Lakshadweep		29.4	(a) whether there has recently been a spate of DTC buses overturning in the Capital;		
8. Pondicherry		24.8	(b) if so, whether any enquiry has been conducted into the causes of such accidents resulting in the death and injuries to the travelling public; and		
INDIA		33.8	(c) if not; the reasons therefor and the preventive measures being taken in this regard ?		

N.A.—Not available.

Statement-II**Estimates of child mortality for major States, 1983**

States		Child mortality rate—(0-4) age-group	3
		1	
1. Andhra Pradesh		28.2	
2. Assam		37.2	
3. Bihar		38.6	

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) to (c). No DTC bus has over-turned in the recent past. However, in July, 1986 there

have been instances of overturning of 3 private buses under DTC operation. On enquiry it was found that the overturning of these buses had been due to negligence and rash driving of the drivers. The DTC has suspended the operation of these buses. A driver of one of the buses has been black listed. Action to terminate the contract of 2 buses is initiated.

For the purposes of ensuring safe operation of buses, an undertaking is taken from the private operators that he would employ atleast 2 drivers for each bus. Some of the other steps taken in this direction are :—

- (i) Photos of drivers to authorise to drive the P.O. buses under DTC operation are displayed inside the bus.
- (ii) Stern action against the private operators for violation of any of the conditions of the agreement.
- (iii) Checking staff and Mobile Squads are deployed to check the driving habits of the drivers.

Purchase of Boeing 747 in Place of "Kanishka" Jumbo Jet

**1978. DR. B.L. SHAILESH :
PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE :**

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Air India's Board of Directors has cleared the proposal for buying a Boeing 747, as a replacement of "Kanishka";

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the deal and the capital outlay involved; and

(c) the amount received by Air India from the Insurance Company for the loss of 'Kanishka' by way of compensation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b). Board of Directors of Air India approved a proposal of the Management for the acquisition of one Boeing 747 SP aircraft as replacement of "Kanishka" at a total project cost of \$ 52-236 million subject to Government approval.

(c) Air India received US \$ 95 million as insurance for the lost aircraft "Kanishka".

Affiliation of Government College, Port Blair

1979. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received a communication from Andaman and Nicobar Administration for affiliation of Government College, Port Blair, with the Central University at Pondicherry;

(b) if so, whether necessary orders have been passed; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) So far no such communication has been received by the Ministry of Human Resource Development from the Andaman and Nicobar Administration.

(b) and (c). Do not airse.

Inoperation of Vessel S.S. Chalunga

1980. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of days the vessel S.S. Chalunga remained idle during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the reasons therefor; and

(c) the number of days the vessel remained inoperative during 1986 and the total expenditure on it during that idle period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) and (b). Details are as follows :—

Year	No. of days vessel remained idle	Reasons
1983	313	Vessel was due to be scrapped in 1983 and decision was taken later on to run the vessel further to meet inter-island traffic.
1984	95	Due to Annual passenger survey, non-availability of coal and crew strike.
1985	109	Due to Annual passenger Survey, repairs and crew strike.

(c) Upto 24.7.86, the vessel Cholunga remained inoperative for 109 days and total expenditure incurred during the period is Rs. 4 lakhs.

Chassis Supplied to Contractors in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

1981. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether for body-building some Tata chassis were given to some contractors in the Mainland by the Andaman and Nicobar Administration and presently the chassis and the contractors are not traceable; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken to provide fresh chassis for meeting the road transport requirements in the Islands ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) and (b). A and N Administration have intimated that they had purchased 12 nos. of Tata Chassis through DGS and D and later after inviting open tenders for construction of bus bodies awarded the work to the lowest tenderer firm on entering into agreement in Oct , 1985. After an agreement the name of the firm was intimated to the DGS and D, as interim consignee for bus Chassis. In the documents furnished by the contracting firm it was indicated that it was registered as a small scale industry with the National

Small Industries Corporation Ltd., Patna with the validity of such registration upto December, 1987. The firm took delivery of Chassis from the manufacturers. However, later on in March '86 some suspicious facts came to notice of the A and N Administration who immediately deputed an officer to ascertain the position. He found that the premises of the firm and even the residents of firm owner were locked. Besides taking up the matter with the State Government of Bihar, the A and N Administration have referred the matter to CBI for investigation.

2 Purchase of 18 buses has been approved in the Annual Plan 1986-87 and action has already been initiated by the A and N Administration to acquire these buses.

Cancellation of Train Services in Gujarat

1982. SHRI AMARSINH RATHWA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to State :

(a) whether a number of train services in the country have to be cancelled every year due to shortage of coal, water and some other reasons;

(b) the number of rail services cancelled in Gujarat this year; and

(c) whether Government propose to electrify the tracks in Gujarat State, to avoid such cancellation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) In some years this does happen.

(b) 17 pairs of Metre Gauge and 4 pairs of Narrow Gauge trains were temporarily cancelled due to water shortage.

(c) No, Sir.

Allocation to States for Family Planning Programme During 1985-86 and 1986-87 and Targets Fixed

1983. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount allocated by Union Government to various States for the family planning programme during 1985-86 and what was the target fixed for each State;

(b) whether the amount allotted to each State has been fully utilised and the target fixed achieved;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether Government have issued some specific instructions this year in respect of the implementation of the family planning programme, if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the amount allocated and the target fixed for each State for the year 1986-87 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) to (d). Statements showing the amounts allocated, sanctioned and utilised by the States for implementation of the Family

Welfare Programme during 1985-86 are given in statements-I and II below.

Of the 11 States from which Expenditure Reports have been received. Tamil Nadu, Jammu and Kashmir and Tripura have reported higher expenditure figures than the amounts sanctioned to them. The principal reasons for incomplete utilization of the funds sanctioned to the States include delays in : sanction of schemes by the States; execution of construction work; filling up of vacant posts, etc.

During the year 1985-86, performance under all the different family planning methods recorded increases over the previous years as under :—

19.7% in sterilisation, 27.5% in IUD insertions,

11.6% in CC Users and 13.7% in O? Users.

The achievement under sterilisation was 88% whereas under the remaining methods, it was 100% or more. The overall achievement in enrolment of acceptors under different methods of family planning was 99 4% of the target.

(e) With a view to implement the family welfare programme effectively, the Government of India issued guidelines emphasizing the need for involvement of the District Collector and the development machinery and of voluntary organisations. Recently, the States have also been asked to constitute Popular Committee at State, District and Block levels for ensuring greater community participation and involvement of voluntary organisations.

(f) The Statements showing the amounts allocated and the targets fixed for each States for the year 1986-87 are given in statement III and IV below.

Statement I

Statement Showing Amount Allocated, Amount Sanctioned and Amount Utilised for Family Welfare Programme During 1985-86

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Amount Allocated	(Rs. in lakhs)	
			Amount Sanctioned	Amount Utilised
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2767.46	3887.55	2858.69
2.	Assam	780.28	1223.09	1200.64

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Bihar	2992.52	2579.82	—
4.	Gujarat	2182.90	2794.43	—
5.	Haryana	934.07	1105.43	—
6.	Himachal Pradesh	597.03	422.56	390.15
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	320.44	267.95	287.14
8.	Karnataka	2522.87	2787.78	2536.70
9.	Kerala	2011.94	2292.17	—
10.	Madhya Pradesh	3057.35	3202.54	—
11.	Maharashtra	3229.66	4255.39	4012.37
12.	Manipur	146.84	198.64	—
13.	Meghalaya	113.66	104.11	93.06
14.	Nagaland	56.53	104.97	—
15.	Orissa	1823.81	1219.70	—
16.	Punjab	1060.38	1195.87	1191.54
17.	Rajasthan	1742.28	2030.46	1877.37
18.	Sikkim	74.63	45.39	—
19.	Tamil Nadu	2382.98	2112.24	2199.18
20.	Tripura	127.96	77.76	93.60
21.	Uttar Pradesh	3614.71	6253.75	—
22.	West Bengal	2984.73	2116.19	—
23.	A & N Islands	21.05	47.13	21.16
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	9.17	9.32	10.65
25.	Chandigarh	27.34	33.25	29.63
26.	D & N Haveli	4.90	7.78	6.75
27.	Delhi	170.22	182.89	246.18
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	60.12	54.74	50.08
29.	Lakshadweep	7.71	7.21	—
30.	Mizoram	51.93	29.71	43.54
31.	Pondicherry	35.60	38.77	36.26

Statement-II***Statement Showing Targets and Achievements in Respect of States During 1985-86***

Sl. No.	State/UTS	Sterilisation		IUD Insertions		C.C. Users		O.P. Target	Users Achie- ments
		Targets	Achiev- ments	Target	Achieve- ments	Target	Achieve- ments		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	530000	430676	140000	130282	300000	280957	80000	61055
2.	Assam	180000	122690	24000	21861	40000	35878	10000	4505
3.	Bihar	571000	361706	174000	133279	150000	90120	50000	11346
4.	Gujarat	300000	333452	250000	291215	472000	478799	74000	74884
5.	Haryana	100000	115222	145000	175259	350000	488804	25000	23508
6.	Himachal Pradesh	38000	32139	21000	25578	23000	35344	9000	5718
7.	J & K	40000	31710	17000	15397	15000	10169	4000	1750
8.	Karnataka	336000	342676	160000	167754	200000	156042	63000	44812
9.	Kerala	215000	204532	55000	58584	75000	99227	35000	20940

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10.	Madhya Pradesh	425000	359156	200000	193509	500000	576342	100000	84035	
11.	Maharashtra	565000	556090	600000	417189	600000	549104	148000		167670
12.	Manipur	6400	7774	6200	4787	6600	2309	900		127
13.	Meghalaya	600	518	500	1253	2200	3227	500		651
14.	Nagaland	400	590	200	1115	1000	76	600		357
15.	Orissa	210000	163648	100000	84276	157000	131636	36000		20996
16.	Punjab	120000	120552	207000	245974	260000	345912	28000		24773
17.	Rajasthan	285000	268894	85000	97746	161000	183613	31000		12294
18.	Sikkim	700	838	1000	1079	400	194	1400		1310
19.	Tamil Nadu	475000	512179	168000	188886	200000	177676	76000		47476
20.	Tripura	10000	6556	4000	615	3000	1202	2000		850
21.	Uttar Pradesh	600000	540750	665300	858315	690000	794012	90000		101721
22.	West Bengal	450000	284580	108000	61412	260000	132724	82000		13891
23.	A & N Islands	1400	1496	800	843	500	412	200		87

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	400	833	1400	1371	500	536	600	600	732	
25.	Chandigarh	3300	3577	10000	5701	10000	6718	800	800	264	
26.	D & N Haveli	1000	1363	1500	194	5500	576	100	100	40	
27.	Delhi	30000	27846	64000	57714	174000	144038	2200	2200	1023	
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	5000	4784	1500	1565	8300	8989	1600	1600	1225	
29.	Lakshadweep	100	39	200	51	200	588	0.500	0.500	49	
30.	Mizoram	3000	2899	2000	1409	3500	1096	6.5700*	6.5700*	616*	
31.	Pondicherry	7000	5973	3600	3318	4900	6309	1600	1600	1119	

*Target and achievement upto January.

Statement-III

**Statement Showing the Amount Allocated
for Each State During 1986-87.**

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ U. Ts	(Rs. in Lakhs)	Amount Allocated 1986-87
		1	2
1.	Andhra Pradesh		2912.92
2.	Assam		973.01
3.	Bihar		2727.90
4.	Gujarat		2189.60
5.	Haryana		816.02
6.	Himachal Pradesh		502.64
7.	Jammu & Kashmir		291.88
8.	Karnataka		3377.22
9.	Kerala		1949.46
10.	Madhya Pradesh		2929.23
11.	Maharashtra		3711.27
12.	Manipur		152.68
13.	Meghalaya		108.80

1	2	3
14.	Nagaland	116.84
15.	Orissa	1703.34
16.	Punjab	685.06
17.	Rajasthan	1853.75
18.	Sikkim	95.28
19.	Tamil Nadu	2815.66
20.	Tripura	132.08
21.	Uttar Pradesh	4915.20
22.	West Bengal	3447.78
23.	A & N Islands	24.59
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	11.37
25.	Chandigarh	32.40
26.	D & N Haveli	10.80
27.	Delhi	201.65
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	57.25
29.	Lakshadweep	3.46
30.	Mizoram	49.80
31.	Pondicherry	37.27

Statement-IV

Statement Showing Targets Fixed for States for the Year 1986-87

Sr. No.	State/U. Ts	Sterilization	I. U. D.	C. C. Users	O.P. Users
		1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	600,000	160,000	350,000	80,000
2.	Assam	205,000	30,000	37,000	10,000
3.	Bihar	600,000	272,000	110,000	20,000
4.	Gujarat	300,000	300,000	450,000	100,000

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Haryana	105,000	150,000	470,000	27,000
6.	Himachal Pradesh	35,000	30,000	35,000	5,400
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	60,000	17,000	15,000	4,000
8.	Karnataka	350,000	180,000	140,000	63,000
9.	Kerala	215,000	70,000	150,000	40,000
10.	Madhya Pradesh	450,000	220,000	580,000	100,000
11.	Maharashtra	570,000	650,000	700,000	203,000
12.	Manipur	7,000	6,000	6,600	900
13.	Meghalaya	700	1,400	6,000	900
14.	Nagaland	1,000	1,400	500	1,000
15.	Orissa	225,000	100,000	150,000	36,000
16.	Punjab	125,000	250,000	380,000	28,000
17.	Rajasthan	300,000	120,000	140,000	20,000
18.	Sikkim	1,000	1,400	500	2,000
19.	Tamil Nadu	560,000	200,000	130,000	76,000
20.	Tripura	10,000	4,000	3,000	2,500
21.	Uttar Pradesh	650,000	750,000	880,000	120,000
22.	West Bengal	500,000	115,000	200,000	46,500
23.	A & N Islands	1,500	1,000	500	200
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	500	1,500	600	700
25.	Chandigarh	3,500	6,000	8,000	1,000
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1,000	150	500	100
27.	Delhi	40,000	72,000	190,000	1,450
28.	Goa, Daman, Diu	4,740	1,500	8,000	1,100
29.	Lakshadweep	60	100	500	50
30.	Mizoram	3,000	1,950	2,300	700
31.	Pondicherry	6,000	3,600	6,000	1,200

Sub-Standard Quality of Imported Vaccines and Seras

1984. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that a number of the batches of imported Vaccines and seras in the country during the last three years were not found satisfactory and were of sub-standard quality ; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the names of such vaccines and seras ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE : (a) and (b). It is not a fact that a number of batches of imported Vaccines and seras imported into the country during the last 3 years were found Sub-standard. Only during the year 1983-84, 6 samples of seras and vaccines were found not of standard quality on test. These were oral Polio vaccines and Mareks Disease Vaccine (Vet. Vaccine). These vaccines need storage at temperature 2° to 8°C only and deteriorate fast if proper temperature is not maintained during transit.

Scarcity of Drinking Water in Konkan Region

1985. PROF MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that despite heavy rains in the Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg districts of the backward Konkan region of Maharashtra, because of inadequate facilities to conserve and store the rain water, huge quantities of rain water are washed away to the sea thereby creating scarcity of drinking water for many areas in the Konkan region ; and

(b) if so, whether the Union Government will offer the Central financial assistance to initiate long term schemes to solve the problems of water resources scarcity in the Konkan Region ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARA NAND) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Water conservation projects are planned and implemented by the State Governments ; however, to supplement the efforts of State Government, a centrally sponsored scheme is being operated by the Ministry of Agriculture for providing drinking water to problem villages.

Cancellation of Trains Due to Shortage of Water in Saurashtra Region.

1986. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a certain number of trains had to be cancelled due to the shortage of water this year in the Saurashtra region of Gujarat ;

(b) if so, the details of the trains cancelled ,

(c) whether the problem of water has been solved and the services of trains have been resumed ; and

(d) if not, when these are likely to be resumed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). 17 pairs of trains on Metre Gauge and 4 pairs on Narrow Gauge were cancelled from 15 April, 1986. All these were restored by end of May, 1986, except 2 pairs on Metre Gauge due to poor patronisation, and one pair on Narrow Gauge due to Rail Motor Coach being out of order.

Discipline Among Sports Federations/ Associations

1987. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering any proposal to bring forward a legislation to enforce discipline amongst Sports Associations/Bodies ;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof and

(c) whether the proposed legislation will make these sports Associations/Bodies accountable to Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) to (c). Since sports is a State subject under the Constitution, the legislative competence in the matter rests with the State Legislatures.

Incidence of Rabies

1988. SHRI N. DENNIS :
SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether about 40,000 people in India die of rabies every year and at least 6,00,000 are forced to take postexposure treatment as per report of the Rabies Control Programme of pune, Friends of Animals Society ; and

(b) if so, the steps which Government have taken in order to create awareness amongst the common people to take precautionary measures about the disease and its prevention ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) The report of the Rabies Control Programme of Pune Friends of Animals Society, has not been received in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. However, according to reports received from State/UT Governments, 721 deaths occurred due to rabies during 1985. Besides, more than 5,00,000 persons undergo Anti-rabies immunization every year.

(b) The control of rabies comes within the purview of the local bodies, who take measures to eradicate this menace under their own regulations. The specific measures to create public awareness include production and distribution of proto-type material like posters, cinema slides folders, cards etc. Advertisements have been inserted in leading newspapers regarding this disease. Health Education is also imparted through T. V. Programmes/serials' JAN HAI JAHAN HAI, and 'You and Your Pets'.

Neglected National Monuments in Andhra Pradesh

1989. SHRI MANIK REDDY :
SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY:
SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH :

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that National Monuments and temples in Andhra like Golconda Fort and 1000 pillar temples remained neglected/unattended since long time ;

(b) if so, whether due to non-attendance their condition has become dilapidated;

(c) whether Government propose to sanction any special funds for the purpose to make them more attractive for the tourists ; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) The National monuments and temples in Andhra Pradesh which are under Central protection have not remained neglected. Archaeological Survey of India is attending to their maintenance and repairs.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Funds have been allocated for the following mounments in the 7th plan period for their special repairs.

1. Fort at Golconda.
 2. Thousand Pillared Temple at Hanamkonda
 3. Ramappa Temple at Palampet.
 4. Fort at Warangal.
 - 5' Veerabhadra Swami temple at Lepakshi.
 6. Fort and Mahals at Chandragiri.
- (d) Does not arise.

Appointment of Non-Political Persons as Chancellors

1990. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE:
Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that of late there have been incidents of interference by the Chancellors in the affairs of the Universities affecting their functioning adversely ; and

(b) if so, whether Government are considering the desirability of appointing only non-political and eminent educationists as Chancellors in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) The Ministry of Human Resource Development has no such information.

(b) Does not arise.

Construction of Rail-Cum-Road Bridge Over Brahmaputra

1991. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chief Ministers of Meghalaya and Tripura have desired that construction of massive rail-cum-road bridge over Brahmaputra should be given priority; and

(b) whether any new railway lines in Assam are being laid ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In addition to the Rail-cum-Road Bridge at Jogighopa and the Broad Gauge railway line from Jogighopa to Guwahati, the following railway lines, partly in Assam, are under construction :

- (i) Balipara-Bhalukpong;
- (ii) Silchar-Jiribam;
- (iii) Lalabazar-Bhairabi;
- (iv) Amguri-Tuli (Construction pended owing to non-availability of land)

Budgetary Provision for Irrigation Projects

1992. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the total budgetary provision made in the Sixth Five Year Plan for irrigation, both major and medium projects;

(b) whether allocations made have been utilised during the plan period; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Violation of Safety Measures by Indian Institute of Science Bangalore

1993. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether basic safety precautions regarding the use of radioactive chemicals are being violated by the Department of Biochemistry, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore;

(b) whether Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) had conducted a survey in this regard and issued strict guidelines for the safe use and disposal of chemicals;

(c) is so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken to follow the guidelines ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) :
 (a) to (d). The Radiological Protection Division of Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) has prescribed guidelines regarding the use of radioactive wastes and also conducts periodic surveys to ensure adherence to the guidelines. The Department of Biochemistry of Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore is following these guidelines. The BARC, after their survey in October 1985, had suggested additional guidelines for use of polyethylene sheets to cover work benches, polyethylene lining to disposal units etc. The Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, is following all the guidelines. The Bhabha Atomic Research Centre in their survey of June 1986, has given satisfactory report.

Preservation of Monuments of Vijayanagar Empire

1994. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER :
 Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of excavations unearthed under Ist Phase of the National Archaeological Project relating to life and time of Vijayanagar empire;

(b) whether steps have been taken to preserve all the unearthed monuments in that area;

(c) when will the IIInd Phase of the project begin; and

(d) the amount earmarked for this entire project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMETI KRISHNA

SAHI) : (a) The excavations at Hampi (Vijayanagar) under the National Projects of Explorations/Excavations commenced in May, 1975 and are continuing. These have been undertaken in five areas so far.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The excavations at Hampi are being undertaken as a total project which is expected to continue till the complete plan of the city is exposed.

(d) The amount earmarked for the entire project is detailed below :

(i) V Five Year Plan Rs. 1,90,823

(ii) VI Five Year Plan Rs. 7,29,330

(iii) VII Five Year Plan Rs. 50,91,000

Shortage of Anti-Cobra Serum

1995. DR. CHINTA MOHAN :
SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ
ALI KHAN :
PROF. RAMKRISHNA
MORE :
SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD
SINGH :
SHRI KAMTA PRASAD
SINGH :
SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the system followed in the All India Institute of Medical Science and other Central Government Hospitals to keep in stock all the time emergency medicines including life saving drugs, such as anti-Cobra Serum etc.;

(b) whether there are standing instructions to all the hospitals to ensure that emergency and life saving drugs are always available in stock;

(c) if so, the reasons for the non-availability of vaccination required to be given to a Cobra-bite case reported at the All India Institute of Medical Sciences recently; and

(d) the action taken in the matter including laying down guidelines for future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) All Central Government Hospitals in Delhi as well as the All India Institute of Medical Sciences follow the standard inventory control measures to keep in stock all the time emergency medicines including life saving drugs such as Anti-Cobra Venum Serum.

(b) Yes, Standing instructions have been issued to all the Central Government Hospitals in Delhi to ensure availability of life saving drugs.

(c) It has been reported by the All India Institute of Medical Sciences that inspite of placing orders for supply of the serum to the concerned manufacturers, the supplies did not arrive in time and even the local firms could not supply for a few days and hence there was shortage of anti-Snake Venum Serum between the period from 25th June, 1986 to 3rd July, 1986.

(d) The All India Institute of Medical Sciences is being asked to ensure continuous availability of all life saving drugs in future.

Ongoing Projects Since Fifth Plan

1996. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the projects which are ongoing since the Fifth Plan and even earlier;

(b) the reasons for the delay and details of cost escalation in the execution in these projects;

(c) the steps being taken for their completion;

(d) whether any target has been fixed for their completion; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) 125 major and 248 medium projects taken up upto the end of Fifth Plan period are under construction.

(b) The main reasons for delay in completion include proliferation of projects, rise in cost of labour, material, equipment, land etc., inadequate investigations at project formulation stage, difficulties in land acquisition and non availability of scarce construction material.

(c) to (e). The States have been advised to provide adequate funds for the ongoing projects which are in advanced stage of completion. During the National Conference of State Ministers of Irrigation and Water Resources held recently, it has been recommended that a review Committee under the Chairmanship of Chief Ministers may be set up to draw priorities for optimal allocation of the limited resources among the various projects in accordance with the guidelines discussed in the meeting.

[Translation]

Income and Expenditure on Festivals of India

1998. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the income earned from and expenditure incurred on the Festivals of India organised in the U.S.A and France recently; and

(b) in which other countries Government are contemplating to organise similar Festivals ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) According to the statements received so far from the Ministries/organizations associated with the Festival of India in USA and France, the total expenditure incurred on the above festivals upto 31st March, 86 amounts to Rs. 10,74,90,757.

These Festivals were primarily projections of India's cultural heritage and

technological advancement, and were not conceived in purely commercial terms. However, as a result of the Festival, some leading departmental stores in USA and museum shops increased their buying activity of Indian merchandise.

(b) In U.S.S.R., Sweden and Japan.

Profit/Loss of State Road Transport Corporations

**1999. SHRI MOOL CHAND DABA :
SHRI V. TULSI RAM :**

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the profit/loss of each State Road Transport Corporation during 1985-86, and

(b) the financial assistance provided to each such Corporation during the same period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) Statement-I is given below.

(b) Statement-II indicating the financial assistance, provided by the Central Government as Capital Contribution to the State Road Transport Corporations, during 1985-86 is given below.

Statement-I

Statement Indicating the Quantum of Profits/Losses of the SRTC'S during 1985-86

(Profit/loss after tax)
(Rs. in lakh)

Name of the SRTC's		Profit/Loss during 1985-86	
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh SRTC	(+)	825.1
2.	Assam SRTC	(-)	488.1
3.	Bihar SRTC	(-)	1661.0
4.	Durgapur STC	(-)	310.0
5.	Gujarat SRTC	(-)	4407.7
6.	Himachal RTC	(-)	438.0
7.	Jammu and Kashmir RTC	(-)	748.2
8.	Karnataka SRTC	(-)	884.8
9.	Kerala SRTC	(-)	1409.5
10.	Madhya Pradesh SRTC	(-)	926.6
11.	Maharashtra SRTC	(-)	3246.3
12.	Meghalaya TC	(-)	58.2

1	2	3	4
13.	Manipur SRTC	(—)	110.2
14.	North Bengal STC	(—)	810.4
15.	Orissa SRTC	(—)	464.4
16.	Pepsu RTC	(—)	1468.2
17.	Rajasthan SRTC	(+)	166.5
18.	Tripura RTC	—	—
19.	Uttar Pradesh SRTC	(—)	1059.8
20.	Delhi Transport Corporation	(—)	17395.6
21.	Calcutta S.T.C.	(—)	3011.3

Statement-II

Statement Showing the Central Government's Capital Contribution to Various State Road Transport Corporations, during 1985-86

(A/C Unit : Rs.)

Name of the S.R.T.C.	Central Government Capital Contribution
1. Andhra Pradesh SRTC	9,47,69,000
2. Assam SRTC	1,59,15,100
3. Bihar SRTC	3,03,41,600
4. Gujarat SRTC	8,91,29,000
5. Himachal Pradesh SRTC	1,36,02,500
6. Jammu and Kashmir SRTC	2,34,47,300
7. Karnataka SRTC	7,45,96,000
8. Kerala SRTC	1,54,32,600
9. Madhya Pradesh SRTC	5,37,27,100
10. Maharashtra SRTC	5,47,24,200
11. Meghalaya SRTC	1,07,50,000
12. Manipur SRTC	58,31,000
13. Orissa SRTC	1,97,49,200
14. Pepsu RTC	3,45,15,400
15. Rajasthan SRTC	2,28,00,000
16. Tripura SRTC	39,50,000
17. Uttar Pradesh SRTC	8,32,50,000
18. Delhi Transport Corporation	12,00,00,000

[English]

New Cadre of Community Health Supervisors

2000. SHRI ANAND SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a new cadre of trained health personnel called the Community Health Supervisors is proposed to be raised for bringing health services at door steps in the rural areas;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme; and

(c) the action that has been taken in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) to (c). The creation of a cadre of Community Health Supervisors is part of the revised strategy for Family Welfare Programme which is yet to be finalised.

Funds for National Highways Surrendered by States

2001. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any of the States/Union Territories have surrendered funds that had been allocated to them during 1985-86 for construction and repairs of National Highways or allowed any portion thereof to lapse; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) and (b). Based on the expenditure figures reported by the States a statement indicating the amount finally allotted/released and expenditure incurred on the development and maintenance of National Highways in States/UTS, which could not fully utilise the funds allotted to them during 1985-86 is given below.

Statement

Statement Indicating the final Allotment of Funds and Expenditure Incurred on the Development and maintenance of National Highways During 1985-86 as Reported by the States/UT Govts.

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of State/ UTs.	Development of National Highways		Maintenance of Highways	
		Final allotment	Expenditure incurred	National	Amount released
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Assam	855.29	833.52	462.87	491.68
2.	Bihar	1457.39	1448.41	779.79	762.75
3.	Chandigarh	—	—	17.77	17.75
4.	Delhi	200.00	194.56	62.28	96.33
5.	Goa, Daman & Diu	330.06	330.00	90.79	93.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	450.00	449.93	129.71	153.78

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	585.32	582.20	86.55	86.12
8.	Kerala	856.23	778.42	261.59	318.30
9.	Manipur	185.00	189.53	76.91	65.12
10.	Meghalaya	450.00	450.00	184.52	184.23
11.	Nagaland	50.00	34.64	1.85	2.21
12.	Orissa	889.85	899.80	441.42	443.33
13.	Pondichery	1.00	2.65	7.66	4.94
14.	Punjab	877.68	800.00	240.91	249.30
15.	Tamil Nadu	1250.00	1252.28	450.96	443.87

Air India and Indian Airlines Booking Offices at Cannanore and Calicut

2002. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to set up booking offices of Air-India and Indian Airlines at Cannanore and Calicut in Malabar area in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the time by which booking offices will start functioning at these places ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b). **AIR-INDIA :** Air-India already has a Booking Office at Calicut which is functioning since May, 1978. There is no proposal to set up a Booking Office at Cannanore as the requirements of passengers in Cannanore and its surrounding areas are served by the Calicut Office.

INDIAN AIRLINES : After commissioning of the Airport at Calicut which is presently under construction, Indian Airlines will set up its own Booking Office there. There is no proposal to set up a Booking Office at Cannanore.

Opening of Railway Booking Offices at Airports

2003. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA : SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU : SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK :

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal under the consideration of Government to open railway booking offices at the airports in the country to enable passengers intending to continue their onward journey by train to get booking facility;

(b) if so, whether any representations have been received in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and by when a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The various implications of the proposal are under examination by the Zonal Railway Administrations. A decision will be taken on receipt of their reports.

Bank Guarantee for Hindustan Shipyard L.T.D.

2004. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Bank of India has been insisting on Hindustan Shipyard Ltd. to obtain a Union Government guarantee for Rs. 70 crores the shipyard owes to the bank;

(b) whether the existing guarantee given by Government is to the tune of Rs. 20 crores;

(c) whether Government propose to cover the entire rupees 70 crores debt of the shipyard with this guarantee; and

(d) the present financial position of the shipyard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) Initially shipyard has projected their requirement for bank guarantee of Rs 70 crores as desired by State Bank of India.

(b) to (d). The Government has since enhanced cash credit limit of Hindustan Shipyard Limited from Rs. 20 crores to Rs. 35 crores. Government is separately reviewing the financial position of the shipyard which has been incurring losses for the last few years mainly because of—

(i) unremunerative price of vessels fixed on the basis of International Parity Price;

(ii) high interest burden on cash credit and loans;

(iii) low order book position.

High Incidence of Malaria in Central and Northern States

2005. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been an high incidence of malaria in Assam;

(b) whether the States in the Northern and Central part of the country are more affected by resurgence of malaria than the Southern States;

(c) whether cases of malaria in New Delhi areas have shown an increase; and

(d) the steps taken to eradicate malaria in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) The incidence of malaria in Assam has shown 3.85% increase during 1985 as compared to that in 1984.

(b) The malaria endemicity is more in Northern and Central Region of the Country.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The following measures are being taken for control of malaria :—

(i) To contain the transmission of malaria, indoor residual insecticoidal spray is being carried out in areas where Annual Parasite incidence (API) is 2 and above. 2 cases and above per 1,000 population per year.

(ii) Stress has been laid for regular fortnightly, surveillance in all malarious areas of the country.

(iii) Laboratory Services has been decentralised at the Primary Health Centre and for prompt examination of blood smears and administration of radical treatment without any time-lag

(iv) Drug distribution centres and Fever Treatment Depots are functioning in the remote areas of the country to make available antimalaria drugs to the Fever cases.

(v) To contain *P. falciparum* strain, a *P. falciparum* containment programme is functioning in the *P. falciparum* problem areas.

(vi) To control malaria in urban areas where malaria is a problem, Urban Malaria Scheme has been sanctioned for 133 towns in the country. Anti-larva and anti-parasite measures are being taken to abate the malaria transmission in these areas.

First Class Quota in Mail Trains from Jabalpur to Bombay and Calcutta

2006. SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether her Ministry has issued orders reducing the first class quota in 3 UP and 4 down mail trains from Jabalpur to Bombay and Calcutta;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether the Ministry are considering any proposal for increasing this quota for the convenience of passengers in view of heavy traffic; and

(d) if so, the time by which it is proposed to be increased ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b). After the replacement of two partial first class coaches by one AC 2-tier coach from

1.2.84, and to meet the pressing demands for reservation at various stations, the quota in upper class at Jabalpur station in 3 UP Howrah-Bombay Mail was reduced from 26 to 20 berths. There has however been no reduction in the quota by 4 Dn. Bombay-Howrah Mail.

(c) and (d). This quota at Jabalpur station is being increased by 2 AC 2-tier berths from 1.9.1986.

Foreign Financial Assistance for Modernisation of Ports

2007. SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any foreign financial assistance or loan is being arranged for modernisation of any major ports in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the major ports which have incurred losses during the year 1985-86;

(d) the reasons therefor; and

(e) the measures being contemplated by Government to make them economically viable ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) and (b). Foreign financial assistance for the following projects is under negotiations by Government with the agencies noted below :—

NHAVA SHEVA PORT TRUST :

Capital Dredging — Royal Dutch Government.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST :

Containerisation & Computerisation Projects — Asian Development Bank.

CALCUTTA PORT TRUST :

(i) Containerisation Project — Asian Development Bank

- (ii) River Training Works in Hoghly Estuary — Royal Dutch Govt.
- (iii) Container handling Equipment for Haldia. — Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund, Japan.
- (iv) Second Oil Jetty and strengthening of existing oil Jetty at Haldia. — Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund, Japan.
- (v) Modernisation of Haldia Port. — Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund Japan.

MADRAS PORT TRUST :

Extension of existing container terminal. — Asian Development Bank.

COCHIN PORT TRUST :

Containerisation Project — Asian Development Bank.

(c) According to annual accounts which are yet to be audited, the Calcutta, Paradip and Cochin Ports have incurred losses during 1985-86.

"
(d) The loss is mainly due to increase in operational costs, establishment expenditure and shortfall in iron ore traffic at Paradip Port and POL traffic at Cochin Port, etc

(e) Modernisation, upgradation and development of various facilities in the Ports are under way during the Seventh Plan. The Ports have also been asked to improve their efficiency and productivity and to achieve maximum economy in expenditure.

Construction of Quarters in South Eastern Railway

2008. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY :
Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of railway quarters in the South Eastern Railway (Division-wise) which have been declared as unfit for

living during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the number of new quarters which have been constructed (Division-wise) during the last three years on the South Eastern Railway;

(c) whether a large number of such newly built quarters suffer from various defects; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefore and whether Government propose to fix responsibility for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b). Two Statements I and II showing the number of quarters identified for replacement on condition basis and those constructed on the South Eastern Railway, division-wise and year-wise, for the last three years are given below.

- (c) No major defects in the new quarters have been reported.
- (d) Does not arise.

Statement-I

**Statement Showing the Number of Quarters Identified for Replacement
on Condition basis on the S.E. Railway During the Last three Years**

Division	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	Total
Kharagpur	Nil	Nil	8	8
Khurda Road	4	7	3	14
Waltair	Nil	Nil	30	30
Adra	51	20	Nil	71
Chakradharpur	199	113	72	384
Bilaspur	26	24	25	75
Nagpur	360	40	91	491
Total :	640	204	229	1073

Statement-II

**Statement of Staff Quarters Constructed on S.E. Railway During
the Last 3 Years**

Division	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	Total
Kharagpur	78	88	434	600
Kurda Road	469	144	66	679
Waltair	341	127	30	498
Chakradharpur	226	110	103	439
Bilaspur	40	20	3	63
Adra	60	530	291	881
Nagpur	23	29	7	59
Total :	1237	1048	934	3219

Coal Handling at Haldia Port

2009. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether coal handling at Haldia Port has recently been stopped due to strike;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the handling of coal which used to take place at Haldia had been shifted to other ports in the recent past; and

(d) The demands of the strikers and whether Government have conceded their demands in the interest of coal handling at Haldia ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) 97 Coal Spillage Cleaning Workers of Haldia Dock Complex have gone on a strike with effect from 2nd July '86.

(c) Movement of coal meant for power stations of Tamil Nadu Electricity Board is being effected through the ports of Paradip and Visakhapatnam also. The concerned authorities have been requested to divert ships from Haldia to Paradip and Visakhapatnam.

(d) The 97 striking Coal Spillage Cleaning Workers are presently working as listed workers under an enlistment scheme. They have demanded their departmentalisation and engagement of 6 additional persons. These demands have not been found to be acceptable to port authorities. However conciliation/discussions are in progress.

Shortage of Water in Kharagpur Railway Settlement

2010. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the acute shortage of water in the Railway settlement at Karagpur, South Eastern Railway;

(b) whether Government are also aware that there are some areas in the town which did not receive drinking water for a few days continuously in the months of May and June 1986; and

(c) if so; the reasons thereof and remedial measures taken to solve the problem ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) This year there had been no acute shortage of water in the Railway settlement at Kharagpur except for occasional failures in a few isolated locations.

(b) to (c). There are no areas in the Railway settlement at Kharagpur which had to go without water for a few days continuously in the months of May and June 1986, except occasional failures at a few locations due to pump failures, electric shutdown or pipeline problem etc. In all such cases, immediate remedial action was initiated and water supply restored within minimum possible time. Action is also being taken to augment the existing sources of supply by providing tube wells to improve the water supply position.

[Translation]

Revenue from Freight and Passenger Traffic

2011. SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantum of goods transported by the Railways during the financial year 1985-86 and the revenue earned therefrom; and

(b) the number of passengers who travelled by the railways in different classes and the revenue earned therefrom ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) 258.14 million tonnes and Rs. 43,77.76 crores (Provisional).

(b) The class-wise number of passengers carried by the Railways during 1985-86 and the earnings therefrom are as under :

Class	(Provisional) Number of passengers (in million) (Rs. Crores)	
Air conditioned	0.48	16.02
First	115.98	1,70.78
Second		
Mail/Express	323.69	9,32.90
Ordinary	2,993.74	5,98.90
Total	3,433.89	17,18.60

Length of Railway Line and New Engines

2012. SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the State-wise length of rail lines of broad gauge, metre gauge and narrow gauge as on 31 March, 1986;

(b) the number of each type of new engines introduced during the year 1985-86; and

(c) the number of each type of engines manufactured and imported during the current year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) State-wise and gauge-wise route kilometrage as on 31-3-1986 is not yet available. However, the position as on 31-3-1985 is given in the Statement-I below.

(b) The type-wise break-up of new locomotives manufactured during 1985-86 is indicated in the statement-II below.

(c) Locomotives manufactured during the current year from April to June, 1986 for Railways' use are :

Electric	10
Diesel WDS-4	3
Diesel ZDM-4A	2
Diesel WDM-2	16
Diesel YDM-4	11
Diesel WDS-6	4

No locomotive was imported during this period.

Statement-I

Route Kilometrage-State Wise as on 31.3.1985.

S. No.	Name of State	B.G.	M.G.	N.G.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3310.42	1610.09	36.94	4957.45
2.	Assam	262.09	2075.42	Nil	2337.51
3.	Bihar	3624.51	1668.34	69.15	5362.00
4.	Gujarat	1710.31	2824.50	1099.48	5634.29
5.	Haryana	883.58	614.63	3.38	1501.59

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Himachal Pradesh	11.55	Nil	244.25	255.80
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	77.29	Nil	Nil	77.29
8.	Karnataka	656.42	2219.56	148.46	3024.44
9.	Kerala	803.54	112.71	Nil	916.25
10.	Madhya Pradesh	4323.18	497.23	947.72	5768.13
11.	Maharashtra	3324.96	994.29	1100.06	5419.31
12.	Manipur	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
13.	Meghalaya	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
14.	Nagaland	Nil	9.35	Nil	9.35
15.	Orissa	1839.11	Nil	143.03	1982.14
16.	Punjab	1968.95	158.23	11.93	2139.11
17.	Rajasthan	760.39	4766.88	86.51	5613.78
18.	Sikkim	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
19.	Tamil Nadu	1012.75	2892.84	Nil	3905.59
20.	Tripura	Nil	12.35	Nil	12.35
21.	Uttar Pradesh	5950.77	2935.85	2.28	8888.90
22.	West Bengal	2882.08	525.31	352.90	3759.99
Union Territories					
1.	Chandigarh	11.00	Nil	Nil	11.00
2.	Delhi	140.74	27.09	Nil	167.83
3.	Goa	Nil	79.06	Nil	79.06
4.	Pondicherry	Nil	27.11	Nil	27.11
Total		33553.65	24050.84	4245.79	61850.27

Statement-I

The type-wise break-up of new locomotives manufactured during 1985-86 is as under :

*By Chittaranjan Locomotive Works,
Chittaranjan*

S. No.	Type of Locomotive	Number manufactured
1.	WAG-5A BG-AC Electric Loco	54
2.	WDS-4 BG diesel hydraulic shunter	13
3.	YDM-2 MG diesel hydraulic loco	3
4.	ZDM-4A NG diesel hydraulic loco	8
<i>By Diesel Locomotive Works, Varanasi :</i>		
1.	WDM-2 BG diesel electric loco	52
2.	YDM-4 MG diesel electric loco	28
3.	WDS-6 BG diesel electric shunter	40

Expenditure and Earning in Railways

2013. SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA :
Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the details regarding various financial aspects like income earned, expenditure incurred and contribution made to central revenues by the Railways during the financial year 1985-86; and

(b) the category-wise number of employees in the railways ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) The

Accounts for the year 1985-86 are in the process of finalisation. The provisional figures of income earned, expenditure incurred and contribution made to Central Revenues during 1985-86 would be as under :

		(Rs. in Crores)
Income earned		6526.75
Expenditure incurred		5894.64
Contribution made to Central Revenues (Dividend)		520.00
(b) Number of employees as on 31.3.85 :		
Group 'A'		6,262
Group 'B'		6,178
Group 'C'		796,701
Group 'D'		794,039
Total		<u>1,603,180</u>

National Highways

2014. SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA :
Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the state-wise total length of National Highways in the country as on 31st March, 1986; and

(b) the amount spent, State-wise, on the development and repair work of National Highways during 1985-86 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) and (b). Statement I and II are given below.

Statement-I

State-wise Length of Existing National Highways as on the 31st March, 1986

S. No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	Total length in kms.
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2299
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	330
3.	Assam	2278
4.	Bihar	2117
5.	Chandigarh	24
6.	Delhi	72
7.	Goa	229
8.	Gujarat	1491
9.	Haryana	681
10.	Himachal Pradesh	630
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	648
12.	Karnataka	1906

1	2	3
13.	Kerala	784
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2736
15.	Maharashtra	2888
16.	Manipur	431
17.	Meghalaya	472
18.	Mizoram	240
19.	Nagaland	113
20.	Orissa	1649
21.	Punjab	913
22.	Pondicherry	18
23.	Rajasthan	257
24.	Sikkim	62
25.	Tamil Nadu	1771
26.	Tripura	200
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2613
28.	West Bengal	1561
Total :		31803

Statement-II

S. No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	Actual Expenditure incurred on	
		Development	Maintenance (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1853.40	542.52
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	54.56	14.60
3.	Assam	833.52	491.68
4.	Bihar	1448.41	762.75
5.	Chandigarh	—	17.75
6.	Delhi	194.56	96.33

1	2	3	4
7.	Goa	333.00	93.00
8.	Gujarat	1368.38	787.02
9.	Haryana	652.37	176.79
10.	Himachal Pradesh	449.93	153.78
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	582.20	86.12
12.	Karnataka	1147.93	460.53
13.	Kerala	778.42	318.30
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1364.41	635.69
15.	Maharashtra	1454.65	937.64
16.	Manipur	189.53	65.12
17.	Meghalaya	450.00	184.23
18.	Nagaland	34.64	2.21
19.	Orissa	889.80	443.33
20.	Pondicherry	2.65	4.94
21.	Punjab	800.00	249.30
22.	Rajasthan	791.42	553.72
23.	Tamil Nadu	1252.28	443.87
24.	Uttar Pradesh	2193.08	1113.54
25.	West Bengal	910.62	745.25

[English]

Facilities in CGHS Dispensaries in East Delhi

2015. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the Doordarshan's Roving Eye programme of 2 July, 1986 regarding poor facilities available in the CGHS Dispensaries in East Delhi;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto;

(c) the details of CGHS dispensaries in Delhi where there is no provision for cold drinking water and ceiling fans for waiting patients in summer; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to ensure availability of such amenities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The medical facilities available to CGHS beneficiaries is the same, irrespective of the location of the dispensary.

(c) and (d). Electric water coolers or earthen pitchers have been provided for cold drinking water in all CGHS dispensaries. Ceiling Fans are available in all the CGHS dispensaries.

Demand for Increase in Hire Charges by Private Bus Operators

2016. SHRI P. M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether private bus operators and owners operating under Delhi Transport Corporation have been demanding an increase in the rate of hire-charges for their buses;

(b) whether a decision in the matter has since been taken to revise the per-kilometre charges; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

(c) Does not arise.

Drive to Improve Primary Education

2017. SHRI P. M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have issued certain directives to the States and Union Territories to launch a major drive to improve primary schools;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether children of the under privileged people will get full attention and support of Government as regards their education; and

(d) if so, upto what standard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) to (d), Universalisation of Elementary

Education has always been accorded a very high priority in successive Plans. Under various schemes the Central and State Governments have been providing various incentives like free uniform to girls, free textbooks, mid-day meals etc. and scholarships to under-privileged children to varying degrees in different states.

The National Policy on Education, 1986 lays special emphasis on the removal of disparities and the equalisation of educational opportunity by attending to the specific needs of those who have been denied equal access to educational facilities and equal chance of success so far. The Policy envisages provision of a series of measures as special support to ensure that children of SC and ST families and those engaged in unclean occupations like in scavenging, flaying and tanning can avail of educational facilities at par with others.

Progress of Irrigation Projects in Gujarat

2018. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the major and medium irrigation projects which are under construction in Gujarat;

(b) the dates on which construction on these projects was started;

(c) whether the progress is very slow and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) Government's policy to introduce lift irrigation scheme in Gujarat and the details of works which have been started under this scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) and (b). Information is given in the Statement given below.

(b) The main reasons for slow progress include inadequate provision of funds, inadequate investigation at project formulation stage, difficulties in land acquisition and non-availability of scarce construction material.

(d) Lift irrigation schemes are undertaken by State Governments wherever feasible and economical, according to the availability of funds,

Statement

Statement showing financial progress of major and medium irrigation projects which are under construction in Gujarat

UA—Unapproved

IS—Inter-State. Inter State Projects are numbered only in one State.

S. No.	Name of Project	Plan in which started	Rs. Crores		
			latest est. cost.	Exdr. upto end of VI Plan	VII Plan Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6
MAJOR PROJECTS					
Ongoing Projects					
1.	Damanganga (I.S.)	IV	132.26	90.46	40.00
2.	Panam	IV	56.54	46.30	10.24
3.	Sabarmati	IV	86.00	78.06	7.94
	Mahi Bajajsagar (IS)	IV	46.70	37.20	9.50
4.	Karjan	V	153.24	85.59	68.00
5.	Sukhi	V	71.51	51.84	19.67
6.	Heran	1978-80	—work practically stopped—		
7.	Sipu	1978-80	70.04	19.31	20.00
8.	Watrak (UA)	1978-80	43.03	28.68	14.34
9.	Narmada (Sardar Sarovar) (IS) (UA)	VI	4520.00	200.34	800.00
10.	Zankhari	VI	86.50	1.96	8.13
11.	Sidhumber (UA)	VI	30.62	0.02	1.00
	Total (Ongoing Major)		5296.44	639.76	298.82
MEDIUM PROJECTS					
On-going Projects					
1.	Hiran (S)—II	IV	6.24	6.01	0.23

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Sukhbhadar	V	17.81	8.98	8.83
3.	Machhundri-II	V	15.98	9.12	6.86
4.	Kalubhar	V	16.08	9.23	6.86
5.	Machhanala	V	10.61	9.62	1.00
6.	Amti (Ver-II)	V	13.17	11.93	1.24
7.	Deo	V	31.95	26.22	5.73
8.	Venu-II	V	16.83	6.85	9.98
9.	Und (Jivapur)	V	31.81	15.14	16.67
10.	Bhadar (PMS)	V	22.60	18.99	3.61
11.	Mazam	V	18.08	11.94	6.14
12.	Hadaf	V	14.30	10.94	3.36
13.	Guhai	V	34.35	13.07	21.28
14.	Kelia	V	10.93	9.24	1.69
15.	Harnav-II	V	4.51	3.36	1.15
16.	Pigut	V	3.04	2.62	0.42
17.	Vaidy (UA)	V	2.02	1.77	0.25
18.	Nara	V	1.78	1.66	0.12
19.	Seni	V	9.73	2.34	7.39
20.	Amipur	V	3.92	2.89	1.03
21.	Ghodadhari (UA)	V	2.59	2.31	0.28
22.	Jangadhia (UA)	V	2.19	1.40	0.79
23.	Bukhi (UA)	V	2.28	1.83	0.45
24.	Rajwal (P)	V	3.99	3.79	0.20
25.	Mitti (K)	V	3.07	2.72	0.35
26.	Kabutari	V	4.00	2.77	1.23
27.	Shankara (UA)	V	2.02	0.74	1.28
28.	Dholi (UA)	V	3.28	1.08	2.21

1	2	3	4	5	6
29.	Umaria	V	3.50	2.72	0.78
30.	Shedi Branch Extension (UA)	V	13.22	8.60	4.61
31.	Lift Schemes from rivers and Canals (UA)	V	3.70	1.55	2.15
32.	Dam on Nani Vahial (UA)	V	2.32	Neg.	2.32
33.	Aji-II	1978-80	10.45	6.51	3.94
34.	Aji-III	1978-80	25.50	13.04	12.46
35.	Demi-II	1978-80	8.62	5.00	3.60
36.	Jhuj	1978-80	20.06	15.29	4.77
37.	Uben (UA)	1978-80	9.32	6.79	2.53
38.	Lakhi gam (UA)	1978-80	2.09	1.92	0.18
39.	Karmal (UA)	VI	3.00	2.75	0.25
40.	Mathal (UA)	VI	2.34	1.74	0.60
41.	Chopadvav (UA)	VI	4.50	3.56	0.44
42.	Berachia (UA)	VI	0.82	0.67	0.15
43.	Don (UA)	VI	1.27	1.04	0.23
44.	Khambhalav (UA)	VI	4.70	0.85	3.58
45.	Bengawadi (UA)	VI	3.06	1.96	1.10
46.	Hamipur (UA)	VI	2.17	1.97	0.20
47.	Sonmati (UA)	VI	2.47	2.03	0.44
48.	Raidy (UA)	VI	3.45	2.68	0.76
49.	Rangamati (UA)	VI	1.67	1.42	0.25
50.	Vrajani (UA)	VI	3.14	1.69	1.45
51.	Dai (Minsar) (UA)	VI	5.88	5.17	0.40
52.	Lakhanka (UA)	VI	2.80	2.56	0.24
53.	Edalvada (UA)	VI	2.47	2.02	0.46
54.	Mukteshwar (UA)	VI	8.38	5.32	3.06
55.	Fategadh (UA)	VI	1.22	1.12	0.10

1	2	3	4	5	6
56.	Falla (Kankawati) (UA)	VI	4.14	1.87	2.27
57.	Kakadiam (UA)	VI	3.06	2.60	0.46
58.	Malgarh (UA)	VI	1.12	0.92	0.20
59.	Kalaghogha (UA)	VI	1.44	1.19	0.25
60.	Ishwaria (UA)	VI	1.86	1.54	0.32
61.	Nyari-II (UA)	VI	5.29	3.57	1.72
62.	Und-II (UA)	VI	8.97	—	8.97
63.	Ozat (Dharafad) (UA)	VI	5.42	—	5.42
64.	Veradi (UA)	VI	3.21	0.02	3.20
65.	Mechhu-II (UA)	VI	23.45	5.12	18.32
66.	Men (UA)	VI	13.69	0.50	13.10
67.	Ani (UA)	VI	10.05	0.16	9.89
68.	Goma (UA)	VI	9.52	0.61	8.91
69.	Valan (UA)	VI	10.02	0.65	9.37
70.	Bakrel (UA)	VI	10.88	0.05	10.83
71.	Kaniyad (UA)	VI	1.51	—	1.51
72.	Dared (Mesar) (UA)	VI	6.51	—	6.51
73.	Sangawadi (UA)	VI	1.83	0.02	1.81
74.	Ramanath (UA)	VI	4.59	Neg.	4.59
75.	Aji-IV (UA)	VI	7.76	—	7.76
76.	Gunda (UA)	VI	3.35	—	3.34
77.	Mithapur (UA)	VI	9.81	—	1.00
78.	Machhu-III (UA)	VI	4.56	—	4.55
79.	Ozat-II (UA)	VI	19.10	—	1.00
80.	Hathiwan (UA)	VI	2.17	—	—
81.	Uben-II (UA)	VI	10.87	—	1.00
82.	Kajipur (UA)	VI	0.60	—	0.60
Total 1 (Ongoing Medium)			646.08	319.13	288.58

Use of Mother Tongue in Primary and Secondary Education

2019. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the norms regarding the use of mother tongue in the primary and secondary education evolved in Chief Ministers' Conference in 1961 and the provisions of article 350 of the Constitution concerning linguistic minorities are uniformly followed in various States;

(b) whether there have been any difficulties in any State in implementing the decisions of the 1961 Chief Ministers' Conference and provisions of article 350 of the Constitution; and

(c) if so, whether Union Government would use its good offices to ensure proper implementation of the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) to (c) Article 350 A of the Constitution stipulates that every State and local authority within the State should try to provide adequate facility for instruction in mother tongue at the primary stage of education to children belonging to linguistic minority groups. In pursuance of this stipulation the policy of the Government has been that at primary stage instruction in the medium of mother tongue should be arranged for students belonging to linguistic minorities when such a facility is desired by at least 40 students in a school or 10 in a class. A secondary stage similar facility should be provided if at least 60 students in the last four classes and 15 students in each class desire it. Most of the States have been generally following this policy.

The meeting of the Chief Ministers' of States & Central Ministries in August, 1961 considered the scheme of safeguards for linguistic minorities in the broader context of national integration. The statement issued by this conference gives a comprehensive scheme of safeguards and mode of its practical implementation agreed to at the national level for the linguistic minorities

Wherever specific instances came to the notice of Government of India of this policy not being followed, the Government of India takes up the matter with the concerned State Government.

[*Translation*]

Allocations to Bihar for Major and Medium Irrigation Projects

2020. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the amount allocated to Bihar for the year 1985-86 for completion of the construction work of medium and major irrigation projects;

(b) the names of medium and major irrigation projects of Bihar expected to be implemented during the financial year 1985-86; and

(c) the progress made so far in completion of these projects ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARA-NAND) : (a) The approved outlay for Major and Medium schemes in Bihar for 1985-86 was Rs. 200 crores.

(b) and (c). The information is given in the Statement below.

Statement***Statement Showing Major & Medium Irrigation Projects under implementation in Bihar During 1985-86 and their Progress*****UA—Unapproved****IS —Inter-State.** **Inter-State's Projects are numbered only at one State.**

(Rs. Crores)

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Costs	
		Latest esti- mated cost	Anticipated expenditure upto and of March 1986
1	2	3	4
A. MAJOR PROJECTS :			
I. Ongoing Projects :			
1.	Western Kosi Canal (IS)	282.21	104.80
2.	Bagmati	197.83	17.86
3.	Subarnarekha (UA) (IS)	665.20	129.01
4.	North Koel Res. (UA)	256.39	154.90
5.	Durgawati Res.	100.98	23.91
6.	Barnar Res.	62.93	9.23
7.	Upper Kiul Res.	41.30	29.05
8.	Konar Diversion (UA)	97.55	31.44
9.	Tilaiya Diversion (UA)	65.15	4.04
10.	Bateshwaramthan Pump Phase-I	61.83	6.43
	Bansagar Dam (IS)	64.23	27.52
11.	Ajoy Barrage (Siktia) (UA)	77.45	29.29
	(Total Ongoing Major) :	1973.05	567.48
II. New Schemes of VII Plan :			
1.	Gandak Phase-II (UA)	112.53	1.00
2.	Kosi Eastern Canal Phase-II (UA)	21.55	1.00

1	2	3	4
3.	Mason Dam (UA)	57.96	5.10
4.	Auranga Res.	198.72	4.30
5.	Punasi Res. (UA)	36.49	5.59
	Total (New Major)	427.25	17.00
	Total (Major)	2400.30	584.48
B. MEDIUM PROJECTS :			
I. Ongoing Projects :			
1.	Delharna	11.75	10.19
2.	Ajan (Kukurjhap)	21.02	16.99
3.	Chausa Pump on ganga	5.17	5.17
4.	Orni	17.55	9.87
5.	Bateswarasthan Pump Phase-II	7.96	1.49
6.	Malay (UA)	10.43	9.43
7.	Batane	18.53	17.06
8.	Anraj	8.51	8.50
9.	Gumani Barrage	22.78	9.81
10.	Torai	20.41	7.26
11.	Sugathan	6.74	0.23
12.	Chirgaon	3.13	0.35
13.	Kans	2.99	0.32
14.	Jharjhara	6.11	0.58
15.	Murahir	7.29	5.46
16.	Sakrigali Pump	4.00	2.70
17.	Surajgarh Pump	4.77	4.77
18.	Dakaranala Pump Phase-I	32.64	15.52
19.	Bilasi	4.38	1.96
20.	Phulwaria	28.68	27.62

1	2	3	4
21.	Sindhwarni	6.89	1.79
22.	Sonua	11.48	2.71
23.	Suru	3.98	0.56
24.	Latratu	25.23	20.02
25.	Tarlow	7.37	7.30
26.	Nandini	4.85	4.85
27.	Tapkara	3.35	3.35
Total (Ongoing Medium) :		307.99	197.85
II. New Projects			
1.	Dakra Nalla Phase-II	8.68	0.18
2.	Bhairwa (UA)	11.39	0.01
3.	Keso (UA)	8.98	0.02
4.	Salaiya (UA)	8.88	0.02
5.	Panchkhero (UA)	9.39	0.02
6.	Nakti (Singhbhum)	7.55	0.01
7.	Surangi	4.70	0.01
8.	Satpoatka (UA)	9.95	0.03
9.	Kansjore	15.30	0.03
10.	Ramrekha (UA)	11.50	0.02
11.	Upper Sankh	12.60	0.03
12.	Dhansingh Toli (UA)	9.48	0.03
13.	Baski (Irrigation cum water supply) (UA)	13.92	0.03
14.	Katri (UA)	11.98	0.03
Total (New) :		144.30	047

[*English*]

Money Released to Institute of Higher Sanskrit Studies and Research

2021. DR. PHULRENU GUHA :
Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the amount released to the Institute of Higher Sanskrit Studies and Research under the Asiatic Society, Calcutta during the year 1985-86 and 1986-87, and

(b) if no money has been released, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) An *ad hoc* grant of Rs. 65,000/- was released to the Institute of Higher Sanskrit Studies and Research under the Asiatic Society, Calcutta during 1985-86 by the Department of Education for purchase of books, furniture and equipment.

(b) Does not arise.

Birth Rate and Child Mortality Rate

2022. DR. PHULRENU GUHA :
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the birth rate during the year 1984-85 and 1985-86; and

(b) the rate of child mortality during that period ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) As per the estimate by the sample Registration System of Registrar General of India, birth rate for 1984 was 33.8. The figure for 1985 is still to be finalised.

(b) The latest estimate for child (0-4 years) mortality rate for 1983 was 37.6 per 1000 live births. The figures for 1984 and 1985 are still to be finalised.

Post Graduate Scale for Teachers of Secondary Schools

2023. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK :
Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a pay scale known as "Post Graduate Scale" for post-Graduate teachers teaching in the Secondary Schools of the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu was introduced;

(b) whether the said scale is being implemented; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) to (c). A few years back, Government of Goa, Daman and Diu had upgraded 20% posts of teachers to Post Graduate Teachers in aided Secondary Schools. As the upgradation was found to be irregular, the same was subsequently withdrawn.

More Bogies to Venad Express and Increasing Frequency of Kerala Express

2024. PROF. K. V. THOMAS :
SHRI SURESH KURUP :

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether more bogies are proposed to be added to Venad Express in Kerala; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to run Trivandrum-New Delhi Kerala Express four days a week instead of twice a week at present ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

Financial Assistance to University Students Unions

2025. SHRI MUKUL WASNIK : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have a scheme to financially assist university students unions to organise their programmes; and

(b) if so, the kind of programmes which are or may be assisted and the number of universities which have been benefited through this scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Programme to Remove Illiteracy

2026. SHRI MUKUL WASNIK : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DFVELPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have recently launched a programme for the removal of illiteracy from the country;

(b) if so, which are the organisations involved in the implementation of this programme; and

(c) the results achieved through this programme so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) and (b). In addition to the existing on-going programmes of Adult Education, a programme involving 2 lakh NSS students and 1 lakh Non-NSS students in the Universities and colleges has been launched on 1st May, 1986 with the stipulation that a student volunteer will teach at least two adult illiterates in the neighbourhood. Literacy kits have been provided to the learners free of cost. The new scheme aims at involving students in this national effort on a voluntary basis.

(c) From reports received so far, approximately 1,78,000 student volunteers, in 12 States and Union Territories are participating in this programme. As the programmes duration is upto Puja holidays, the details of the achievement can be compiled thereafter.

Representation to Students on Decision Making and Monitoring Bodies of Colleges and Universities

2027. SHRI MUKUL WASNIK : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government under the new education policy intend to involve and give representation to the student community in the decision making and monitoring bodies of the colleges and universities ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reason thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) to (c). Details of programme a Action to implement the National Education Policy-1986 has not yet been finalised.

Concession in Fare to student in Calcutta Metro Railway Service

2028 SHRI MUKUL WASNIK : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government give concession in railway fare to students in the Bombay local trains and the same is being denied to students in the Calcutta Metro railway service ;

(b) if so, whether Government intend to give concession to students in the Calcutta Metro railway service ;

(c) if so, from which date the same will be effective ; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Metro Railway in Calcutta is being developed at an extremely heavy cost, Giving students concession in this system will put additional financial burden.

Criteria for Affiliation to Private Engineering Colleges by Universities

2029. SHRI NARSING SURYAWANSHI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any criteria has been laid down by Union Government for grant of affiliation to private Engineering Colleges by the Universitis ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the present position in this regard and whether Government propose to regulate the same in near future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. Affiliation to Colleges by Universities is done in accordance with the provisions made in the Acts and Statutes of the different Universities.

(c) A committee has been set up by the University Grants Comission to suggest guidelines for affiliation of colleges and allied matters. The committee has yet to submit its report containing the necessary guidelines.

Claim to Cure Aids by Siddha System of Medicine

2030. SHRI NARSING SURYAWANSHI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Research Scholars at Siddha Medical Research Institute (SMRI), a private research body at Bangalore, claim that a cure for the dreaded AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome) exists in Siddha System of Medicine ; and

(b) if so, whether Government have examined the feasibility of its utilisation on wider scale for curbing this dreaded disease ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) and (b) Siddha Medical Research Institute, Bangalore has claimed the existence of a cure for AIDS in Siddha System of Medicine. A number of cases from few hundreds to a few thousand are needed for undertaking clinical trials of the drugs. Only two cases of AIDS have been detected so far in the country. Clinical trials of drugs for AIDS is possible only if and when sufficient number of cases have been detected by the surveillance net-work established for AIDS. The Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha which is concerned with the research schemes in Ayurveda and Siddha has no such proposal for the present.

Vessels for Shipping Services in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

2031. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Andaman-Mainland and inter-island shipping services are in a collapsing stage and the Andaman and Nicobar Administration has repeatedly brought it to the notice of the Union Government for taking immediate measures by chartering a few vessels ; and

(b) if so, when the proposal from Andaman and Nicobar Administration was received and the action taken by Government to charter vessels ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) to (b). No Sir. Four vessels are plying regularly.

In addition, to meet the increasing demands, proposals were received for chartering of vessels from A&N Administration in April '86. Shipping Corporation of India Limited have been vigorously trying to obtain suitable passenger vessels from the charter market to meet the requirements of A&N Administration. Some vessels have since been identified and the offers are under negotiations.

Vacant Posts of Hindi Stenographers etc. in Air India and Indian Airlines

**2032. SARI SUBHASH YADAV :
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH
MALIK :**

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of posts of Hindi stenographers, Hindi typists/Hindi clerks which are lying vacant in Indian Airlines and Air India separately ;

(b) since when these posts have been lying vacant ;

(c) what are the reasons for not filling up these vacancies ; and

(d) the time by which these vacancies are likely to be filled in ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) In Indian Airlines no posts of Hindi Stenographers/ Hindi Typists/Hindi clerks are lying vacant. In Air India there is no post of Hindi Stenographer. No posts of Hindi Clerks/ Typists are lying vacant.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Implementation of "Urban Malaria Scheme"

2033. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the 'Urban Malaria Scheme' is being implemented in 122 towns in the country ;

(b) if so, the names of the towns, State-wise ;

(c) the number of malaria cases in the said 122 towns Detected, treated/cured during 1985-86 as compared to 1984-85;

(d) whether there is any proposal to bring more towns under this scheme and if so, their names, State-wise ;

(e) how long it is likely to take to cover all the towns in the country under this scheme ;

(f) whether there is also any scheme for the eradication of Malaria from the rural areas ; and

(g) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) to (c). The Urban Malaria Scheme is being implemented at present in 122 towns. A statement giving the names of the towns state-wise, number of malaria cases reported during 1984 and 1985 is given below.

(d) and (e). Upto the end of Sixth Five Year Plan, the Urban Malaria Scheme was sanctioned in 133 towns spread all over the country. Of these, the scheme has not yet been implemented in 11 towns. Efforts are being made to implement the scheme in these towns. Extension of Scheme to other towns depends on epidemiological situation and resources position.

(f) and (g). Yes. The modified plan of Operation for control eradication of Malaria is being implemented since April, 1977. The salient features of the Modified Plan are as under :-

1. All the areas with Annual Parasite (API) 2 and above (i.e. 2 cases or above per 1000 population per year) are under regular indoor residual insecticidal spray with

- appropriate type of insecticides to interrupt the transmission of malaria.
2. Fortnightly surveillance is being carried out regularly both in the areas with API 2 and above as well as in the areas with API less than 2.
 3. Entomological components have been attended with the 72 NMEP Zonal organisations for assessing the susceptibility status of the vector mosquito to commonly used insecticides like DDT/BHC/Malathion.
 4. Laboratory services have been decentralised at each Primary Health Centre level for prompt examination of blood smears and institution of treatment without any time lag.
 5. For difficult terrain and hilly areas, the surveillance component has been augmented.
 6. To check deaths due to malaria and minimise the days of sickness, great emphasis has been laid on the supply of life saving drug chloroquine tablets. The drug has been made available not only through the Governmental agencies but also through village Health Guides.

Statements

SR. No.	Name of Town	Malaria Incidence Reported During 1984	Malaria Incidence Reported During 1985
1	2	3	4
ANDHRA PRADESH			
1.	Hyderabad	3346	4096
2.	Warrangal	166	161
3.	Vijayawada	7397	4433
4.	VishakhaPatnam	632	433
5.	Guntur	1476	1478
6.	Nalgonda	75	65
7.	Khamam	7	13
8.	Kurnool	6	312
		13105	10991
BIHAR			
9.	Hazaribagh	81	76
10.	Daltonganj	27	21
11.	Bokaro	142	194
12.	Chaibasa	33	45
		283	336

1	2	3	4
GUJARAT			
13.	Baroda	5769	6562
14.	Ahmedabad	23186	16663
15.	Cambay	676	413
16.	Broach	4884	3841
17.	Bhavanagar	738	522
18.	Bhuj	307	84
19.	Dohad	234	81
20.	Surender Nagar	851	353
21.	Godhra	608	544
22.	Rajkot	5025	554
23.	Nadiad	3977	2634
24.	Anand	1306	356
25.	Morvi	503	601
26.	Gandhi Nagar	2071	690
27.	Dobhoi	961	1282
28.	Upleta	52	25
29.	Sardar Nagar	484	N. A.
30.	Gandhi Dham	325	N. A.
		52017	35205

HARYANA

31.	Bhiwani	6378	5048.
32.	Karnal	1106	872
33.	Rohtak	1421	1855
34.	Sopipat	324	344
35.	Panipat	268	190
36.	Ambala	1404	1046

1	2	3	4
37.	Gurgaon	170	187
38.	Hissar	3134	4924
39.	Faridabad	4185	2406
40.	Sirsa	3793	5270
41.	Thaneswar	1090	723
42.	Kaithal	513	81
43.	Yamuna Nagar	456	270
44.	Narnaul	3	281
45.	Jind	1025	1113
		25270	24615

KARNATAKA

46.	Bangalore	34	20
47.	Bellary	23	15
48.	Belgaon	54	16
49.	Raichur	9	N. A.
50.	Hospet	3	NIL
51.	Chikmanglure	1	NIL
52.	Tunkur	44	10
53.	Hassan	37	10
		205	71

JAMMU & KASHMIR

54.	Jammu	505	952
		505	952

MAHARASHTRA

55.	Bombay	2610	1371
56.	Dhulia	644	298
57.	Jalgaon	172	99

1	2	3	4
58.	Aurangabad	262	158
59.	Bhir	640	349
60.	Poona	453	462
61.	Nasik	26	37
62.	Sholapur	227	116
63.	Bhusawal	171	79
64.	Ahmednagar	175	118
65.	Parbhani	168	135
66.	Nanded	1433	1211
67.	Pandharpur	506	297
68.	Mohmed	N. A.	N. A.
69.	Akola	498	N. A.
		7985	4730

MADHYA PRADESH

70.	Bhopal	2740	2746
71.	Ratlam	716	765
72.	Shivpuri	166	821
73.	Mandsaur	142	26
74.	Ujjain	836	613
75.	Indore	283	253
		4883	5224

NAGALAND

76.	Dimapur	N. A.	462
			462

ORISSA

77.	Raurkela	117	545
78.	Samphalpur	233	255
79.	Pahrampur	866	1510
		1216	2310

1	2	3	4
PUNJAB			
80.	Jalandhar	212	237
81.	Amritsar	558	1305
82.	Ludhiana	3958	6670
83.	Ferozpur	331	217
84.	Patiala	6744	3533
85.	Kapurthala	260	193
86.	Bhatinda	2167	2493
87.	Malerkotla	236	268
		<hr/> 14466 <hr/>	<hr/> 4938 <hr/>
RAJASTHAN			
88.	Jodhpur	488	799
89.	Bikaner	127	474
90.	Ajmer	1394	816
91.	Kota	1373	1445
92.	Jaipur	1408	1098
93.	Bharatpur	3109	1255
		<hr/> 7899 <hr/>	<hr/> 5887 <hr/>
TAMIL NADU			
94.	Salim	1061	1332
95.	Rasipuram	37	20
96.	Ellampillai	69	5
97.	Tuticorin	267	229
98.	Madras	48523	51376
99.	Erode	812	568
100.	Vellore	475	512
101.	Triuchirapalli	131	110
102.	Dindigul	188	153
103.	Kumarapalaya	281	123
		<hr/> 51844 <hr/>	<hr/> 54536 <hr/>

1	2	3	4
UTTAR PRADESH			
104.	Lucknow	1434	N. A.
105.	Meerut	3336	487
106.	Allahabad	67	41
107.	Jhansi	1501	929
108.	Kanpur	173	N. A.
109.	Agra	329	N. A.
110.	Varanasi	35	3
111.	Aligarh	1098	634
112.	Mathura	1155	1603
113.	Ghaziabad	136	213
114.	Moradabad	4781	4350
115.	Badaun	15503	22306
116.	Bulandshaher	1133	N. A.
117.	Muzzafarnagar	464	410
		<hr/> 30972	<hr/> 30979
WEST BENGAL			
118.	Calcutta	26056	21303
		<hr/> 26056	<hr/> 21303
119.	Agartala	205	126
		<hr/> 205	<hr/> 126
120.	Imphal	84	3
		<hr/> 84	<hr/> 3
121.	Delhi	381081	32594
		<hr/> 381081	<hr/> 32594
122.	Chandigarh	24035	36546
		<hr/> 24035	<hr/> 36546
	G. TOTAL	299138	283864

Incidence of Malaria and P. Falsiparum

2034. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the incidence of malaria and P. Falsiparum cases is not uniform in the country;

(b) if so, the areas State-wise, where the number of cases increased and decreased during 1985-86 as compared to their numbers in 1984-85;

(c) the reasons leading to the increase in the number of malaria and P. Falsiparum cases in the face of the implementation of the National Malaria Eradication Programme in the country; and

(d) the measures taken to eradicate malaria from the country as in the case of small pox, in the interest of Health for All by 2000 AD ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) Yes.

(b) A statement showing the names of districts (statewise) which have shown increase in the incidence of malaria and P. falsiparum cases during 1985 in comparison to 1984 is given below. Increase or decrease of 10 per cent is considered marginal.

(c) The broad reasons attributed to the increase of malaria incidence and P. falsiparum cases in different States are as under :-

1. Back of supervision due to large number of posts at various levels lying vacant in the States :

2. Poor surveillance due to large number of vacancies of multi-purpose workers.

3. Delay in radical treatment.

4. Delayed or inadequate release of funds by States for spray operations in areas with API 2 and above (2 cases and above per 1000 population per year).

(d) The following measure are being taken for control of malaria :

1. To contain the transmission of malaria, indoor residual spray are being carried out in areas where Annual Parasite Incidence (API) is 2 and above.

2. Stress has been laid for regular fortnightly surveillance in all malarious areas of the country.

3. Laboratory services have been decentralised at the Primary Health Centres and for prompt examination of blood smears and administration of radical treatment without any time-lag.

4. Drug distribution Centres and Fever Treatment Depots are functioning in the remote areas of the country to make available antimalarial drugs to the fever cases.

5. To contain P. falciparum strain, a p. faiciparum Containment Programme is functioning in the P. falciparum problem areas.

6. To control malaria in urban areas where malaria porblem, Urban Malaria Scheme has been sanctioned for 133 towns in the country. Anti-larvae and anti-parasite measures are being taken to abate the malaria transmission in these areas.

Statement

S. No.	Name of the states/ UTS	Districts with increase in total cases	District with increase in 'P.F. cases
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1. Medak 2. Hydreadbad 3. Mehboobnagar 4. Ramgareddy	1. Hyderabad
2.	Assam	1. Kamrup 2. Dibrugarh 3. Cachar 4. Dubri 5. Kokrajhar 6. Sonitpur 7. Jorhat	1. Kamrup 2. Dibrugarh 3. Cachar 4. Dubri 5. Kokrajhar
3.	Bihar	1. Aurangabad 2. E. Champaran 3. Sitamarhi 4. Samastipur 5. Palamau 6. Giridih 7. Munger 8. Santhal Parganas	1. Aurangabad 2. Saharsa 3. Palamau 4. Santhal Parganas 5. Munger
4.	Gujarat		1. Valsad
5.	Haryana	1. Sonepat	
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1. Bilaspur 2. Chamba 3. Hamirpur	1. Hamirpur 2. Kangra 3. Solan

1

2

3

4

		4. Kangra	4. Una
		5. Kullu	
		6. Mandi	
		7. Solan	
		8. Una	
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	1. Jammu	1. Jammu
		2. Kathua	2. Kathua
		3. Udhampur	3. Udhampur
		4. Rajaouri	
		5. Poonch	
		6. Doda	
8.	Kerala	1. Trichur	
9.	Karnataka	1. Tumkur	1. Tumkur
		2. Chitradurga	2. Chitradurga
		3. Bijapur	3. Bijapur
		4. Hassan	4. Hassan
		5. Gulbarga	5. Gulbarga
		6. UNP Narayanpur	6. UKP Narayanpur
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1. Barwani	1. Brawani
		2. Hoshangabad	2. Betul
		3. Bhind	3. Hoshangabad
		4. Harsingpur	4. Bhind
		5. Rewa	5. Rewa
		6. Sathna	6. Rhandwa
		7. Nowgeong	7. Vidisha
		8. Sagar	8. Satna

1	2	3	4
		9. Jabalpur	9. Nawgaong
		10. Guna	10. Guna
		11. Betul	11. Chandwara
			12. Narshingpur
			13. Sagar
			14. Jabalpur
11.	Maharashtra	1. Nanded	1. Nanded
		2. Nagpur	2. Beed
		3. Satara	3. Nagpur
		4. Sangli	4. Satara
			5. Bridana
			6. Veotmal
12.	Manipur	1. Theubal	1. Theubal
		2. C.C. pur	2. C.C. pur
13.	Meghalaya	1. Jaintiahills	
14.	Nagaland	1. Wokha	1. Wokha
		2. Mokokung	2. Mokokung
		3. Tuezcong	
15.	Orissa	1. Keonjhar	1. Keonjhar
		2. Ropar	2. Sundergarh
			3. Mayurbhan
15.	Punjab	1. Amritsar	1. Gurdaspur
		2. Ropar	2. Hoshiarpur
		3. Bhatinda	3. Jalandhar
		4. Kapurthala	4. Kapurthala
		5. Faridkot	
		6. Gurdaspur	

1	2	3	4
		7. Hoshiarpur	
		8. Jalandhar	
17. Rajasthan	1. Bikaner	1. Barmer	
	2. Barmet	2. Banswara	
	3. Banswara	3. S. Modhopur	
	4. Bundi	4. Jalore	
	5. Churu		
	6. Jalore		
	7. Bhilwara		
18. Sikkim	1. Gangtok	1. Gangtok	
19. Tamil Nadu	1. Madras Corp.		
	2. Salem		
20. West Bengal	1. Jalpaiguri	1. Jalpaiguri	
		2. Calcutta	
21. Uttar Pradesh	1. Hdrdoi	1. Hardoi	
	2. Pithoragarh	2. Pithoragarh	
	3. Tehri	3. Hamirpur	
	4. Chamoli	4. Etawah	
	5. Uttar Kashi	5. Unmao	
	6. Basti	6. Almora	
	7. Hamirpur	7. Mirzapur	
	8. Etawah	8. Meerut	
	9. Rae Bareli	9. Jalaun	
	10. Unmao	10. Pathanpur	
	11. Nainital	11. Partapgarh	
	12. Almora	12. Kanpur	
	13. Mirzapur	13. Agra	
	14. Sultanpur	14. Shahjahanpur	
	15. Jalaun	15. Lalitpur	

1	2	3	4
	16. Fathapur	16. Banda	
	17. Partapgarh	17. Allahabad	
	18. Kanpur		
	19. Pilibhit		
	20. Shahjehanpur		
	21. Lalitpur		
	22. Banda		
	23. Allahabad		
22.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands		1. Nicobar
23.	Chandigarh	1. Chandigarh	
24.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1. Dadra and Nagar Haveli
25.	Goa	2. Diu	1. Diu
26.	Mizoram	1. Aizawl 2. Lunglei	1. Aizawl

Anti-Leprosy Drive

2035. SHRI JAGANATH PATTNAIK :
SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATTNAIK :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state the names of districts in the country in which anti-leprosy drive is going on ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : Under the National Leprosy Eradication Programme, leprosy case detection and treatment is in progress throughout the country.

Special Anti-leprosy Drive is in progress in the form of Multi Drug Treatment of the leprosy cases. This drive has been initiated in the following 15 districts :

1	2	3
1.	Wardha	Maharashtra
2.	Amravati	-do-
3.	Purulia	West Bengal

1	2	3
4.	Srikakulum	Andhra Pradesh
5.	Vizianagarm	-do-
6.	Visakhapatnam	-do-
7.	Ganjam	Orissa
8.	Puri	"do"
9.	Baroda	Gujarat
10.	Deogarh	Bihar
11.	North Arcot	Tamil Nadu
12.	Ghergalpattu	-do-
13.	Dharwar	Karnataka
14.	Belgaum	-do-
15.	Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh

It has also been decided to introduce Multi Drug Treatment in the districts as per list given in the Statement below.

Statement

List of the Districts to be Taking up for multi Drug Treatment

A. ANDHRA PRADESH :

1. East Godavari
2. Warangal
3. Chitoor
4. Cuddapah
5. Krishn
6. Nalgonda
7. West Godavari

B. ASSAM :

8. Karbi Anglong

C. BIHAR :

9. Singhbhum

D. GUJARAT :

10. Valsad

11. Dangs

E. KERALA :

12. Alleppey

F. LAKSHADWEEP :

13. Lakshadweep

G. MADHYA PRADESH :

14. Raigarh

H. MAHARASHTRA :

15. Chandra Pur

16. Nanded

17. Gadchiroli

18. Osmanabad

19. Latur

20. Yavatmal

21. Sholapur

I. NAGALAND :

22. Mon

J. ORISSA :

23. Mayrbhanj

K. TAMIL NADU :

24. Dharm Puri
 25. South Arcot
 26. Periyar
 27 Ramanathapuram
 28. Maduria

L. UTTAR PRÄDESH :

29. Barabanki
 30. Faizabad

M. WEST BENGAL :

31. Birbhum
 32. Bankura.

Accidents Involving Private buses under DTC operation

2036. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of TRANPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of accidents involving private buses under Delhi Transport Corporation operation since February, 1986; and

(b) the number of persons killed and injured as a result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) and (b) : The requisite information is as under :

Month 86	No. of Accidents	No. of persons	
		Injured	Killed
February	88	35	11
March	92	51	8
April	130	88	15
May	118	63	4
June	109	49	4
Total :	537	286	42

Translation of Tagore's Songs in Hindi

2037. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNS : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESRURCE DEVELOPMENTI be pleased state :

(a) whether Hindi notations of Tagore's songs with accurate translation from Shantiniketan Vishva-Bharati will be done to popularise Tagore Songs for the Hindi speaking people of India;

(a) if so, the details of the proposal in this regard; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SHAI) : (a) and (b). A statement is given below.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

On the occasion of the Birth Centenary Celebrations of Rabindranath Tagore in 1961 Sangeet Natak Akademi published a special 2-Volume edition of 100 selected songs of Tagore. One edition was specially brought out with the assistance and permission of Vishwabharati Shantiniketan, in Hindi, which contained original Bengali songs in Devnagri script along with notations evolved by the Akademi. To

facilitate the understanding of the songs line to line translation of the songs in Hindi was also included in each Volume. The English edition contained the texts of the songs in Roman script and notated in Staff notation.

Sahitya Akademi has brought out a Devnagari edition of 500 songs of Tagore as part of Tagore Centenary publications to help the non-Bengali knowing readers familiarise themselves with the original songs.

[Translations]

Lowering rates of water for Irrigation

2038. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Minister has advised State Governments to lower rates the charged for water supply to farmers for irrigation purposes;

(b) whether the State Governments have also been advised to improve the present arrangement of distribution of water among farmers for irrigation; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the outcome of such advice ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKRANAND) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Introduction of warabandi and encouraging farmer's participation in distribution of water including formation of farmer's associations are among the measures suggested to the State Governments. The response is encouraging.

[English]

Floods in Bihar

2039. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received reports of floods in Bihar;

(b) if so, the extent of floods and loss of life and property between June 1 and July 15, 1986;

(c) whether Government are aware that many of the flood protection works and irrigation works have proved to be unequal to the task of reducing the impact of floods; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to devise foolproof flood water control system for Bihar ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARA-NAND) : (a) and (b). The State Government has reported heavy rains/floods mainly in the catchments of Punpun and Falgu river systems which have caused damage in 915 villages of Patna, Nalanda and Gaya districts upto July 15, 1986. An area of 4.01 lakh ha. and a population of 17.2 lakhs are reported to have been affected.

(c) and (d). The flood control works undertaken so far have proved to be beneficial in reducing the impact of floods. Absolute flood control is not possible. However, the Government of Bihar has planned to undertake further measures in a phased manner.

Proposal for Regular Queue Formation at DFC Bus Stops

2040. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal with the Delhi Transport Corporation to ensure that passengers stand in regular queue formation at bus stops; and

(b) whether the queue system would also be followed up by restrictions on the standing passengers in a bus as in Bombay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) The DTC had been making efforts to ensure that

commuters maintain adequate discipline while boarding or alighting from the buses through advertising campaigns through Press, Radio and T.V. To help in this, they also employed at important bus stops Home Guards for a period of one month. The DTC continues to make efforts and seeks cooperation of the public in maintaining queue system at the bus stops. In these campaigns, suggestions had also been received that on the bus stops where people do not make queues, the buses should not stop.

- (b) No such proposal is under consideration.

Creation of New Divisions

2041. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

- (a) the number of the new Divisions created by Railways in 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86, with names and Headquarters;
- (b) the financial provisions made in the budget for these Divisions since their inception; and
- (c) the functions of these new Divisions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) During the years 1983-84 to 1985-86, only one Division with headquarters at Malda on Eastern Railway was created.

- (b) An expenditure of Rs. 75 lakhs and Rs. 63 lakhs (provisional) was incurred during the years 1984-85 and 1985-86 respectively and a provision of Rs. 24.2 lakhs has been made in 1986-87 Budget in connection with setting up of Malda Division.

(c) Malda Division has been set up to provide relief to the heavily worked Howrah Division of Eastern Railway and to improve the management of Railway operations in the area.

On-Going Irrigation Projects on Kerala

2042. PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

- (a) the details of irrigation projects under construction in Kerala and the expected time of their completion;
- (b) the total area expected to be irrigated by these projects;
- (c) the irrigation projects pending for clearance with the Ministry from the State of Kerala; and
- (d) the total area expected to be brought under irrigation in Kerala by the end of Seventh Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B SHANKARANAND) : (a) and (b). The information regarding major and medium irrigation projects under construction is given in the statement below. The details of minor irrigation projects are not maintained at the Centre.

- (c) Four major/medium irrigation schemes viz. Modernisation of Neyyar Irrigation Project, Chimonji Irrigation, project Meenachil River Valley Irrigation Project and Regulator cum bridge on Chamaravattam are under techno-economic appraisal,
- (d) A total irrigation potential of 12.06 lakh ha. is expected to be created by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan.

Statement*Ongoing Irrigation Projects of Kerala*

Name of the Project	Expected date of completion	Potential to be created (in '000 Ha.)
Major Projects		
1. Periyar Valley	VII Plan	79.46
2. Pamba	VII Plan	49.46
3. Chitturpuzha	VII Plan	26.97
4. Kuttiadi	VII Plan	35.85
5. Kanhirapuzha	VII Plan	21.85
6. Pazessi	VII Plan	32.37
7. Kallada	VII Plan	92.00
8. Murattupuzha	VII Plan	52.20
9. Chimonni	VII Plan	26.20
10. Idamalyar	VIII Plan	39.38
New Schemes of VII Plan		
11. Kakkadavu	N.A.	23.11
12. Begperepuzha	N.A.	13.62
Medium Project		
1. Attapady	VII Plan	8.38
2. Karapuzha	VII Plan	9.30
3. Meenachil	VIII Plan	22.00
4. Vamanapuram	VIII Plan	18.01
5. Menasurasagar	VIII Plan	4.80

Demands of All India Federation of University and College Teachers Organisations

2043. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :
DR. A. K. PATEL :

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Committee of University Grants Commission has gone into the

demands of the All India Federation of University and College Teachers Organisation;

(b) if so, the details of the demands and the suggestions of the Committee regarding each demand;

(c) Government's reaction to each one of the demand, and

(d) the guidelines to States/Union Territories in the light of the University Grants Commission Committee's suggestions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) to (c). The UGC has received a charter of demands from the All India Federation of University and College Teachers Organisations. The major demands are :

1. Immediate publication of the Pay Revision Committee's report and interim relief for teachers in State universities and colleges.
2. A uniform running grade of Rs. 1500-4000 for Lecturers, Readers, and Professors from 1.4.78 and separate grade of Rs. 1300-3000 for demonstrators.
3. Suitable revised scale for all other categories of teachers.
4. Statutory security of service for all teachers including those serving in minority-run institutions.
5. Representation of AIFUCTO on UGC and C.A.B.E.
6. Democratisation of the governance of colleges and universities.
7. Full civic and political rights for teachers in colleges and universities.
8. Direct payment from the treasury.
9. Common cadre for +2 and +3 teachers.
10. Abolition of discrimination between the teachers of state and central universities and colleges affiliated to those with respect to all perquisites.
11. Age of superannuation not below 60 years.

A Pay Revision Committee appointed by the UGC for the revision of salary scales of teachers in universities and colleges has

considered these of the demands which concern pay-scales and conditions of service of teachers. The Committee submitted its report in June 1986. The recommendations of the Committee have not yet been examined.

(d) Does not arise.

Railway Line between Bargarh (Orissa) and Raipur (Madhya Pradesh)

2044 SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATAIK : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to construct a railway line connecting Bargarh (Orissa) and Raipur (Madhya Pradesh);

(b) if so, whether the survey work of the proposed line is likely to be started in 1986-87; and

(c) if so, the steps taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) to (c) Survey for augmentation of line capacity for Champa-Durg Jharsuguda section has been approved. Various alternatives including survey for a new line would be studied. Further action will be considered after the survey is completed.

[Translation]

News-Item "Dakhilon Mein Dalit Chhatron Se Bhedbhav"

2045. SHRI RAM DHAN : SARIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : SHRI SIMON TIGGA :

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government attention has been drawn to the news-item appearing in the Hindi daily "Jansatta" dated 4th July, 1986 under the caption "Dakhilon Mein Dalit Chhatron Se Bhedbhav" (Discrimination against Down-trodden students in the matter of admission) in which it has been

reported that scheduled castes students have been discriminated against in the matter of admission in Delhi University;

- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the action taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) The SC/ST candidates seeking admission in the first year of undergraduate courses in various colleges of Delhi University are registered centrally by the University and allotted to various colleges for admission in the courses of their preference keeping in view the medium of instructions opted by them. It has been reported by the University that there has been no discrimination in the admission of SC/ST students in the University.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

[English]

Monitoring Capacity Utilisation of Indian Airlines, Vayudoots and Air India

2046. SHRI PARKASH V. PATIL : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the capacity utilisation of Indian Airlines, Vayudoot and Air India is not being monitored on scientific lines which is causing hardship to travelling public and loss to the respective airlines;

(b) the break up of these three airlines so far as capacity utilisation is concerned during 1983, 1984 and 1985;

(c) the steps initiated during the past years to step up capacity utilisation and with what results; and

(d) whether the Indian Airlines has surplus capacity which can be utilised for covering some of the foreign countries near at home allowing Air India to take up long distance assignments ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The break-up of the capacity utilisation by the three airlines for the year 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86 is given below :

Year	Air India	Indian Airlines	Vayudoot
1983-84	61.5%	67.9%	61.78%
1984-85	63.4%	69.2%	68%
1985-86	61.1%	69.4%	64.87%
(Estimated)			

(c) All three Airlines closely monitor capacity utilisation by deployment of aircraft, routing and re-routing to meet the demands of various sectors. They also have various schemes of promotional fares, concessions, etc. Indian Airlines and Air India have shown an increase in capacity utilisation. In Vayudoot, the fall is due to increased induction of aircraft capacity to the extent of 64% in 1985-86.

(d) Government have initiated steps to identify the extent of surplus capacity that may be available with Indian Airlines.

Treatment of AIDS Patients from Foreign Countries in Bombay

2047. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether certain patients of foreign countries affected by AIDS are being treated in India and particularly in Bombay; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) No such information is available with the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Railway Reservation Centres at Delhi and Bombay

2048. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether some more centres have been opened in Delhi in recent months for railway reservation;

(b) if so, whether the experiment has been found to be satisfactory from the point of view of convenience to the public;

(c) whether similar facilities are being considered to be provided in Bombay also; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) A railway Reservation Counter has been opened in Delhi University Campus from April, '86.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). Some facilities may be provided in Bombay after computerisation of reservation. The details are still to be worked out.

Financial Allocation for Konkan Railway Project

2049. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chief Minister of Maharashtra has recently made an appeal for special financial allocation for implementation of the Konkan railway project; and

(b) if so, the response of the Union Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Final Location Survey and updating of earlier surveys for different stretches of rail line between Roha and Mangalore have been taken up to evaluate the project as a whole. Further action will be considered on completing the surveys depending upon the financial remunerativeness of the project and availability of resources.

Improvement of Services/Amenities in Jhelum Express

2050. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that various services and amenities viz., water, lights, fans, cleanliness of coaches, toilets, catering etc., available to the passengers travelling by Jhelum Express between Jammu and Pune are very poor and unsatisfactory;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to improve these services ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) The various services and amenities are generally satisfactory.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Efforts are being made to further improve the services.

Modernisation of Railway Protection Force

2051. DR. G. S. RAJHANS : DR. C. S. VERMA :

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have a proposal to modernise the Railway Protection Force to ensure security of people travelling by trains;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to provide safe travelling to passengers and to reduce growing losses and thefts of booked consignments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b). Modernisation takes place from time to time and is a continuing process, where all aspects are taken into account. Various measures are under consideration/being taken to equip the Railway Protection Force with modern equipments. Security of passengers and their belongings is looked after by Government Railway Police, which functions under the control of the State Governments.

(c) As regards prevention of thefts and oilferages of railway property from the running trains, adequate preventive measures including escorting of trains carrying valuable consignments, patrolling and picketing in crime-prone sections, intensive guarding of yards and goods-sheds, deployment of Crime and Intelligence staff etc. are being taken by the Railway Protection Force. The Government Railway Police looks after the security of passengers and their belongings. However, Railways are making all possible efforts in coordination with the State Police Authorities to control and prevent crimes on Railways.

Report of Mehrotra Committee on Pay Scales of University and College Teachers

**2052. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR.
SHRIMATI N. P. JHANSI LAKSHMI :**

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mehrotra Committee appointed to examine the existing pay scales of university and college teachers and suggest improvements in these scales has since submitted its report;

(b) if so, the main recommendations made in the report and the decision of Government on the recommendations; and

(c) if not, the likely date by which the report would be submitted and the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The recommendations have not yet been examined by the Government.

(c) Does not arise.

Closing Down of Un-Economic Branch Lines

2053. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of uneconomic branch lines have been closed down recently by the Railway Administration;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the dates from which these have been closed down;

(c) whether the alternate arrangements for the transport of goods and passengers exist on an adequate scale in these areas so as not to cause any hardship consequent upon the closure of the lines in these areas; and

(d) whether the views of the State Governments, representatives of the people were also taken into account while effecting the decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b). During the last four years only one uneconomic branch line has been ordered to be closed, namely, Sahebpur Kamal—Monghyrghat, from October, 1984.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir.

Irrigation Projects

2054. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of major and medium irrigation projects taken up since 1951 till date;

(b) how many out of them have been completed so far; and

(c) the reasons for not completing the others ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) and (b). 246 major and 1059 medium irrigation projects were taken up till the end of 6th Plan. Of these 65 Major and 626 Medium Projects were completed. In addition, the Planning Commission has made financial allocation for 17 Major and 66 Medium new projects in the 7th Five year Plan.

(c) The reasons for non-completion of remaining projects include overall constraint of resources, difficulties in land acquisition and non-availability of scarce construction material.

Closure of Shipping Companies

2055. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether some Government aided Shipping Companies have been closed down;

(b) if so, the number of such Companies which closed down during 1985-86; and

(c) the reasons for their closure ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) to (c). Only one company viz. Deccan Shipping Ltd. stopped carrying on Shipping activities during 1985-86 as its only ship sank off Madras Port in November 1985. Three more companies viz. Nilhat Shipping Ltd., Sujwala Shipping Company Ltd., and R.A.J. Lines Ltd., ceased to function because SDFC decided to foreclose mortgages in their cases for recovery of

its dues. One more company viz, Panchsheel Shipping Company Ltd., ceased to function under orders of Calcutta High Court in liquidation proceedings moved by company's creditors.

Computerisation of Railway Reservations

2056. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the computerisation of railway reservations at New Delhi railway station has proved useful during the recent summer rush,

(b) if so, whether this would be extended to other urban stations also; and

(c) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Yes, Sir. Computerisation of railway reservation for trains leaving New Delhi and Hazrat Nizamuddin stations has proved very useful during the recent summer rush. Reservation work at Old Delhi Station has not yet been computerised.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. Projects for computerising passenger reservations in the cities of Bombay and Calcutta are currently under progress.

Over Charging of Passengers by Auto-Rickshaw Drivers

2057. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether passengers hiring auto-rickshaws between 11 p. m. and 5 a. m. are required to pay 25 per cent extra charges;

(b) if so, whether Government are aware that in a majority of the cases auto-rickshaws drivers at the Inter-State Bus Depot, Delhi are having fare charts showing extra charges leviable between 10 p. m. and 5 a. m. thereby overcharging the passengers;

(c) if so, whether Government have made any inquiry to identify the source of issue of the wrong fare charts and also the auto-rickshaw drivers who are carrying such charts, and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) No, Sir. 20% extra over normal fare is payable for hiring auto-rickshaw between 11.00 P. M. to 5.00 A. M.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) Consequent to the decision on revision in fares of auto-rickshaw on revision in fares of auto-rickshaw on 7.3.1986, Directorate of Transport, Delhi Administration brought out the revised fare charts for general distribution. In this chart, due to typographical error; the night charges were shown to be payable between 10.00 P. M. to 5.00 A. M. The defect was detected and correction made on 9.3.1986. In the meanwhile, the traffic police and auto-rickshaw unions had got the printed copies of the charts made based on the incorrect copy. Towards the end of June, 1986, it came to notice that drivers were using old charts issued to them by their Unions and Traffic Police. The Traffic Police and Unions were thereafter apprised of the correct position and were asked to take remedial action. The public has been advised through Press about the correct position. Directorate of Transport have also recently through the Press issued the warning to the drivers of auto-rickshaw to adhere to the prescribed timings for night charges.

Proposal to Abolish Route permit System of Private State Carriages

2058. SHRI MOHD MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to abolish the route permit system in the case of private stage carriages; and

(b) if so, the decision, if any taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Free travel Facility to MPS and MLAS in DTC buses

2059. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to extend free travel facility in Delhi Transport Corporation buses to Members to Parliament and Members of State Legislatures;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) to (c) In Delhi, the Free travel facility on city buses of DTC is already available to Members of Metropolitan Council, Municipal Corporation of Delhi and New Delhi Municipal Committee. As for extension of this facility to Members of Parliament, on final view has been taken.

Peopel suffering from Lathyrism and Preventive steps

2060. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that a crippling disease, Lathyrism has been rampant in Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and other parts of the country due to consumption Kesri dal and its adulteration with tur or gram dal ;

(b) if so, the number of persons suffering from lathyrism in these and other States/Union Territories; and

(c) the effective steps that have been taken to prevent the consumption of Kesri dal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) and (b). Recent studies carried out by the Indian Council of Medical Research have indicated that there are no new cases of lathyrism in recent years even in endemic areas where kesari dal is grown. The council have also emphasised that unless kesari dal is consumed in high amounts and over prolonged period there appears to be no danger of lathyrism

(c) Rule 44-A of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955 already prohibits sale of Kesari dal or its mixture in any form, from the date so notified by the State Governments. Health education efforts are also carried out to discourage consumption of Kesari dal.

Trial Transportation of Bulk Machinery from haldia to Patna

2061. DR. B. L SHAILESH : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(the experience gained from the recent trial transportation of bulk fertilizer machinery from Haldia to Patna ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : A vessel carrying 410 tonnes of over dimensional cargo comprising of fertilizer machinery has sailed from Calcutta in the last week of June, 1986 and has passed through the Navigational Lock at Farakka safely on 9th July, 1986. This vessel is yet to reach Patna. The experience gained so far in particular, passing through the navigational lock at Farakka has been satisfactory. Further, despite the strong current, the vessel has been making satisfactory progress and has reached Sultanganj on way to Patna. The cumulative experience could be gained only after the vessel reaches its destination.

Additional Daily Express Train between Bangalore and Madras

2062. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the average daily passengers on the waiting list at Bangalore City Railway Station for Bangalore-Madras Brindavan Express;

(b) whether it is a fact that a large number of passengers were forced to travel in unreserved compartments daily ;

(c) whether Government propose to run additional express train between Bangalore-Madras daily ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) The daily average number of passengers on the waiting list at Bangalore City railway station for Bangalore-Madras Brindavan Express during the last three months was as under :

	A. C. Chair Car	IInd Seats
April, 86	25	180
May, 86	50	220
June, 86	40	196

(b) During the above period, on an average 280 unreserved tickets were issued at Bangalore City station by Brindavan Express to various destinations.

(c) No, Sir, Besides Brindavan Express two more Mail/Express trains are available between Bangalore and Madras.

(d) Does not arise.

Air India Passenger Service to Bangalore

2063. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Air India has introduced a passenger service to Bangalore ;

(b) if so; the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, whether Government would consider introducing Air India passenger service to Bangalore in view of heavy passenger traffic from Bangalore to foreign countries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) For the present, there is no such proposal.

Setting Up International Airport at Malur in Karnataka.

2064. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to set up International Airport at Malur in Karnataka ;

(b) if so, when is the construction work expected to start ;

(c) the amount likely to be spent during 1986-87 ; and

(d) when the work is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) No, Sir.

(b), (c) and (d). Do not arise.

[Translation]

Indo-Nepal Agreement on Karnali Dam

2065. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a final agreement has been reached with the Government of Nepal in regard to the construction of Karnali dam ;

(b) if so, when ;

(c) whether as a result of this agreement efforts are being made for obtaining approval of the Government of Nepal to carry out survey work on Kali river for the construction of Pancheshwar dam ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Tanakpur-Lucknow Direct Train Service.

2066. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any direct train between Tanakpur and Lucknow was introduced in 1984 ;

(b) if so, whether this train is still in operation ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A 5 coach train was started on 26th September, 1984. It was cancelled from 5th May, 1985 due to poor patronisation. However, 2 sleeper coaches are still running between Lucknow-Tanakpur and back by 8 Dn/145 Up and 148 Dn/7 Up.

[English]

Conversion of Rail Tracks in Gujarat

2067. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the details of plans of conversion of rail tracks in Gujarat State :

(b) whether the progress is very slow and the projects are being delayed for years together ;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof ;

(d) whether it is a fact that due to the delay the cost of projects has increased, if so, to what extent ; and

(e) the steps being taken by Government to complete these projects within the time limit ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Conversion of Nadiad-Kapadvanj NG line into BG is an approved work in Gujarat State.

(b) and (c). Yes. Sir. Due to Constraint of resources.

(d) Yes, Sir. Revised cost at present day rates has not been estimated.

(e) Due to continuing constraint of resources it has not been possible to allocate adequate funds for various on-going schemes.

Essential Drugs List

2068. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to draw an essential drugs list;

(b) if so, by what time the list would be finalised; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) to (c). A list of essential drugs which are recommended for use in the Primary Health Centres as well as sub-centres and by the Community Health Guide has been prepared and is given in the statement below.

Statement

List of Drugs Recommended for Use in Rural Areas

Sl. No.	Name of Drug	Whether basic drug contained in drug formu- lation is wholly indigenous (I) or partly indi- genous (P.I) or wholly imported (IMP).	Whether to be stocked in PHC/ Upgraded PHC/ Rural Hospital/ Sub-Centre
1	2	3	4

ANTI-INFECTION

- | | | | |
|----|--|-------|--|
| 1. | Injection of Fortified Benzyl 1
Pancillin P.P. (Procaine Benzyl 1
Penicillin 300,000 Units, Benzyl
Pencillin 100,000 Units) | (I) | Rural Hospital/
PHC & Sub-
Centre |
| 2. | Injection of Streptomycin
Sulphate and Penicillin
(Procaine Penicillin 300,000
Units and Streptomycin Sulphate $\frac{1}{2}$ Gm | (P.I) | Rural Hospital/
PHC and
Sub-Centre |

1	2	3	4
3.	Chloramphenical capsules (250 mg/125 Gm).	(P.I)	Rural Hospital/ PHC
4.	Chloramphenical suspension (125 mg/ml)	(P.I)	Rural Hospital/ PHC and Sub- Centre.
5.	Tetracycline capsules (250 mg)	(I)	Rural Hospital/ PHC
6.	(Tablets Sulphadimidine (O. 5 G)	(I)	Rural Hospital/ PHC
7.	Tablets Sulphaphenazole B.P.C. (500 mg)	(P. I)	Rural Hospital/ P.H.C and Sub-centre

ANTI TUBERCULAR DRUGS
(Through National Tuberculosis Control Programme)

8.	Tablets Thiacetazone & Isoniazid Cash tablet to contain Thiacetazone 37.5 mg. BPC & Insoniazid 75 mg I.P.	(I)	Rural Hospital/ PHC
9.	Tablets Sodium Aminosalicylate-500 mg.	(I)	Rural Hospital/ PHC
10.	Injection of Streptomycin Ig	(P.I)	Rural Hospital/ PHC

**ANTI-LEPROSY DRUGS (Through
National Leprosy Control Programme)**

11.	Tablets of Dapsone (100 mg.)	(I.M.P.)	Rural Hospital/ PHC
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ANALGESICS, HIPNOTICS & SEDATIVES

12.	Tablets Acid Acetyl Salicylic I.P. (0.3g)	(I)	Rural Hospital/ PHC/Sub-Centre.
13.	Syrup Paracetamol (125 mg. in 5 ml)	(I)	Rural Hospital/ PHC/Sub-Centre.
14.	Tablet Phenobarbitone (30 mg, 60 mg, 100 mg.)	(I)	Rural Hospital/ PHC/& Sub- centre.

**ANTIAMOEBIC AND GASTRO-ENTERO-
LOGICAL DRUGS**

15.	Kaolin Light Powder	(I)	Rural Hospital/ PHC and Sub- centre
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1	2	3	4
16.	Tablets Lodochlor-Hydroxyquinoline (0.25g.) (P.I)		Rural Hospital/ PHC/Sub-centre.
17.	Tablets Chloroquins sulphates 0.2 g. or Tab. Chloroquins Phosphate 0.25 g. I.P.	(P.I) (I)	Rural Hospital/ Sub-centre/PHC
18.	Elixir Piperamine Gitrate I.P. (750 mg. in 5 ml.)	(I)	Rural Hospital/ PHC/Sub-centre.
19.	Bephenium Hydroxyneph thoate Granules (2.5 g. in 5 g. granules)	(P.I)	Rural Hospital/ PHC
20.	Sulphaguanidine Tablets	(I)	Rural Hospital/ PHC and Sub- centre
21.	Metronidazole Tablets (200 mg.) (Metrozyl)	(I)	Rural Hospital/ PHC
DRUGS FOR THE EYE AND NATIONAL TRACHOMA CONTROL PROGRAMME			
22-A.	Tetracycline Hcl ointment 1% in Sterile ointment base	(P.I)	Rural Hospital/ PEC and Sub- Centre.
22-B.	Sulphacetamide Drops (10% and 20%)	(I)	Rural Hospital/ PHC and Sub- Centre.
DRUGS USED IN ANAEMIA (Through Family Planning)			
23.	Ferrous Sulphate and Folic acid tablets (Department of Family Planning Formula)	(I)	Rural Hospital/ PHC and Sub- Centres.
24.	Injection Iron IM (100 mg. Iron carbohydrate complex 2 ml).	(I)	Rural Hospital/ P.H.C. and Sub- Centres.
25.	Liver Injection Crude I.P. Each ml. has a Vit. B 12 activity equivalent to either 1 microgm. or 2 micrograms of cyanocobalabacteristatic agent.	(I)	Rural Hospital/ PHC and Sub- centre.
ANTI-MALARIA DRUGS (Through National Malaria Eradication Programme).			
26.	Primaquine Diphosphate tablets (2.5 g of Primaquine base).	(IMP)	Rural Hospital/ and PHC

1

2

3

4

27.	Tablets of Pyrine thamine Sulphate, equivalent to 25 Mg of Pyrimethamine ANTI-FILARIA DRUGS (Through National Filaria Control Programme).	(I)	PHC and Rural Hospital.
28.	Diethylcarbamazine citrate tablets 50 mg. ANTACID :	(I)	Rural Hospital/ PHC
29.	Magnesium Trisilicate compound (Mag. Trisilicate 0.3 g Aluminium hydroxide 0.3 g glycerine 60 mg)	(I)	Rural Hospital/ PHC and Sub-centre.
30.	Gripe Mixture for Infants (5 ml. Contains Dill oil B.P.C. 0.005 ml; sodium bicarbonate I.P. 0.05 g; Dehydrated alcohol I.P. 0.0248 ml; (Syrup and preservative).	(I)	Rural Hospital/ PHC and Sub-centre.
ANTI-TUSSIVE AND EXPECTORANTS			
31.	Diphenhydramine expectorent syrup (each 5 ml. contains diphenhydramine HCl 13.3 mg, menthol 0.9 mg; sodium citrate 56.6 mg; chloroform in flavoured syrup 0.22 ml.)	(I)	Rural Hospital/ PHC and Sub-centre.
ANTI-ASTHMATIC DRUGS			
32.	Anti-Asthmatic tablet containing ephadrine restinate 123 mg; 50 mg. ephedrine HGI; Theophylline Hcl; Theophylline 65 mg. and phenobarbitone 30 mg.	(P.I.)	Rural Hospital/ PHC and Sub-centre.
33.	Injection Aminophylline (0.5 gm/2ml.)		Rural Hospital/ PHC and Sub-centre.
POST-PARTUM TREATMENT			
34.	Tablets containing alkaloids of Ergot equivalent to 0.4 mg. of total alkaloids. (ergotokine)	(P.I.)	Rural Hospital/ PHC and Sub-centre.
35.	Injection Methylergomatrine 0.2 mg/ml	(IMP)	Rural Hospital/ PHC and Sub-centre.
36.	Injection Oxytocin oxilocin 51.4/ml)	(IMP)	Rural Hospital/ PHC and Sub-centre.
CARDIAC DRUGS			
37.	Tablet Digomin (0.25 mg.)	(P.I.)	Rural Hospital and PHC

1	2	3	4
38.	Tablet Sorbide Nitrate (20 mg.)	(IMP)	Rural Hospital and PHC
ANTI HYPERTENSIVE DRUGS			
39.	Reserpine with Hydrochlorthiazide (reserpine 0.1 mg, hydrochlorthiazide 10 mg.) Each Tablet.	(P.I.)	Rural Hospital/ PHC and Sub-centre.
40.	Injection Furosemide (20 mg/2ml)	(IMP)	Rural Hospital and PHC
ANTI-EMETICS			
41.	Injection Chlorpromazine (1 %, 25 %)	(P.I.)	Rural Hospital/ and PHC
42.	Tablet Chlorpromazine (10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg.)	(P.I.)	Rural Hospital/ P.H.C. and Sub-centre.
DRUGS ACTING ON THE SKIN			
35.	Benzyl Benzoate emulsion (100 ml contains Benzyl Benzoate 25 g, Emulsifying Wax 2g; Demineralized water q.s)	(I)	Rural Hospital/ P.H.C. and Sub-centre.
44.	Whitfields Ointment (benzonic acid 6g; salicylic acid 3 g; alcohol 70 % upto 100g)	(I)	Rural Hospital/ P.H.C. and Sub-centre
45.	Nitrofurazone Ointment (0.2 % in non-greasy ointment base)	(I)	Rural Hospital/ PHC
46.	Potassium Permanganate packets	(I)	Rural Hospital/ PHC and Sub-centre.
ANTI-SPTICS, DETERGENTS AND DRESSING			
47.	Chloroxylenol Solution	(I)	Rural Hospital/ PHC and Sub-centre.
48.	Iodine Solution (Claudium Solution) for sterilizing raw catgut; loops and loop introducers (Iodine 1 g Pot. Iodine 1.5 g. Distilled water to produce 100 ml.)	(P.I.)	Rural Hospital/ PHC and Sub-centre.
49.	Injection Calcium Gluconate (10 %-10ml)	(I)	Rural Hospital/ PHC and Sub-centre.
50.A.	Plaster of Paris Bandages	(I)	Rural Hospital/ PHC.

1	2	3	4
	B. Adhesive Plaster	(I)	Rural Hospital/ PHC and Sub- centre.
GENERAL ANAESTHETICS			
51.	Ethyl Chloride (100 ml. spray)	(I)	Rural Hospital/ and PHC.
DRUGS ACTION EAR			
52.	Boric acid-alchol/drops (Boric acid 1.5%, Glycerol 3.3% in alcohol 95% 10 ml.)	(I)	Rural Hospital/ PHC and Sub- centre.
VITAMINS			
53.	Capsules of Vitamin A 6000 Units and Calciferol 1000 units.	(I)	Rural Hospital/ PHC and Sub- centre.
54.	Injection of Vatimin Bl, B6, B12 (Neurotropic)	(P.I.)	Rural Hospital/ PHC/Sub-centre and Upgraded PHC.
55.	Tab. Asxorbic Acid (100 mg.)	(P.I.)	Rural Hospital/ PHC and Sub- centre.
56.	Injection Ascorbic Acid (0.1 gm/2ml) and 0.5 gm/5 ml).	(P.I.)	Rural Hospital/ PHC and Sub- centre.
EMERGENCY DRUGS			
57.	Injection of Nike thamide I.P.	(I)	Rural Hospital and PHC
58.	Antivenom Serum (Polyvalent)	(I)	Rural Hospital and PHC
59.	Rehydration fluid (for treatment of Cholera cases)	(P.I.)	Rural Hospital and PHC
60.	Injection Prednisolone Acetate (20 mg/ml)	(P.I.)	Rural Hospital/ and PHC
61.	Glucose Ampoule (Containing dextrose 25%)	(I)	Rural Hospital/ PHC and Sub- centre.
62.	Ampoule Distilled water (25 c. c.)	(I)	Rural Hospital/ PHC and Sub- centre.

1	2	3	4
63.	Injection Phenobarbitone Sodium	(I)	Rural Hospital and PHC
64.	Tetanus anti-toxin (1,500 I.U., 10,000 I.U., 20,000 I.U./50,000 I.U.)	(I)	Rural Hospital and upgraded PHC.
65.	Injection of adrenaline Hydrochloride 1 mg. in 1 ml.	(I)	Rural Hospital/ PHC and Sub-centre.
66.	Bleaching Powder	(I)	Rural Hospital/ PHC and Sub-centre.
67.	Phenyle	(I)	Rural Hospital/ PHC and Sub-centre.
68.	Pot Citrus	(P.I.)	Rural Hospital/ PHC and Sub-centre.
69.	Soda Bicarb	(I)	Rural Hospital/ PHC Sub-centre.
70.	Tr. Belladonna	(I)	Rural Hospital/ PHC and Sub-centre.
71.	Tr. Card Co.	(I)	Rural Hospital/ PHC and Sub-centre.
72.	Soda Salicylas	(I)	Rural Hospital/ PHC and Sub-centre.
73.	Acid Boric	(I)	Rural Hospital/ PHC and Sub-centre.
74.	Glycerine	(I)	Rural Hospital/ PHC and Sub-centre.
75.	Paraffin Mollis Flavum	(I)	Rural Hospital/ PHC and Sub-centre.
76.	Liquid Paraffin	(P.I.)	Rural Hospital/ PHC and Sub-centre.

1	2	3	4
77.	Mangnesium Sulphate Powder	(I)	Rural Hospital/ PHC and Sub- centre.
78.	Phonyl Butazonetablet (100 mg)	(I)	Rural Hospital/ PHC and Sub- centre.
79.	Injection Hydroxy-ethyl Theophylline (220mg/ml)	(IMP)	
	ANTI-DIABETIC DRUG		
80.	Injection Insulin plain (40 units per ml)	(P.I.)	Rural Hospital/ PHC
	HOUSEHOLD REMEDIES		
81.	Milk of Magnesia Tablet (100 mg)	(I)	Rural Hospital/ and PHC
82.	Combination of Soda-bicarbonate 54.8% (Eno's Fruit Salt) Trataric Acid 35.1%	(P.I.)	Rural Hospital/ and PHC
83.	Combination of each gm of which contains:—Sod. Sulphate exsic 20mg, Sod Chloride 10mg, Pot. Chloride 10mg, Pot Sulphate 55 mg, citic Acid 45mg, Mangesium Sulphate Exic (Krushen's Salt)	(P.I.)	Rural Hospital/ and PHC
84.	Tablet containing : Phenyl—dimethyl—isopropyl pyrazoloh 0.155g. Abet-p-Phenetidin 0.25 g. Di-ethyldioxp-tetra-hydropropopyridine 50 mg, Trimethyldioxopurine 50 mg. (Saridon)	(P.I.)	Rural Hospital and PHC
85.	Tablet containing : Aspirin 0.26 g. Phenacetin 0.26g., Gode in 8 mg (Godopyrine)	(I)	Rural Hospital and PHC
86.	Cintment containing : Resublimed Iodine 4%; Methyl Salicylate 5%	(P.I.)	Rural Hospital and PHC
87.	Ointment containing : Oil Eucalyptus 8%, Oil Clove 1%, Campher 5%, Menthol 3%, Thymol 2%, Methyl Salicylate 5%	(P.I.)	Rural Hospital and PHC
88.	Tonic for children : Each 15 ml contains : Vitamin A 12,500 i.u., Vit. D2 2,500 i.u. Saccharated Iron Oxide 1.77 gm, Calcium Glueonate 0.2 gm. Vit. B1 1.5 mg, Vit. B2 1 mg, Niacinamide 20 mg, malt Ext. (Sharkoferrrol)	(I)	Rural Hospital and PHC

1

2

3

4

89. Cough Syrup : Each 5 ml contains : (P.I.) Rural Hospital/
Antimony Tot. Tertrate 0.56 mg. Terpene PHC
Hydrate 11.12 mg, Codeine Phosphate
11.12 mg; Menthol 3.75 mg, Tolu Syrup
1.25 ml, Syrup Vasaka 0.47 ml. (Glycodin
Terp Vasaka)
90. Tablet containing : (P.I.) Rural Hospital
Menthol 1.36 mg, Oleoresin cubex 0.12 mg,
and PHC
Cleoansi 5 mg, Ext. Glyrhiza BP 80 mg,
Oleomentha BP 5 mg, Balsum Toly IP
12 mg, Oleo-eucalyptus IP 3.6 mg,
Capsiti BPC 8 mg, Ext. Tussilagin Liq
(3 : 1) 2.08 mg, Sugar-cum-base (peps
Cough Lozenges).

~~Shortfall~~ in Traffic of Steel and
Fertilizers

2069. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been shortfall in the traffic of steel and fertilizers from their respective freight targets; and

(b) if, so the extent of the shortfall in the traffic of each of these items respectively and the targets fixed for them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The position is as given below :

Target	(In million tonnes) (April-June, 1986)		Shortfall
	Loading	Shortfall	
Pig iron & finished steel	2.25	1.87	-0.38
Fertilizers	3.50	2.86	-0.64

Over-Bridges in Kerala

2070. SHRI K. MOHANDAS : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state the total amount earmarked for construction of rail over-bridges in Kerala during the next two years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : An amount of Rs. 33.96 lakhs has been allotted in Railways' Budget of 1986-87 for the works of Road over/under bridges in Kerala. An appropriate amount will be earmarked for such works in the next two years depending on the availability of funds for such works.

Railway Accidents in Uttar Pradesh

2071. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons killed and injured in rail accidents which took place in the later half of May, 1986 at two places in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the number of persons identified out of those killed in the derailment of 24 Down Kanpuri Lucknow Express near Char Bagh Station and in the other accident in which a jeep collided with Allahab.

bad Jaunpur Passenger train at a level crossing between Madhiyahu and Jaghai Stations ; and

(c) the compensation paid to the dependents of the deceased ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) In the two accidents that occurred in the second half of May, 1986 in Uttar Pradesh, 8 persons lost their lives and 12 got injuries.

(b) All have been identified.

(c) Ex-gratia payment amounting to Rs 44,500/- has been made in respect of those killed and injured in the derailment of 24 Down. Applications for payment of compensation have to be made to the District judge. Payment of the same will be made as and when orders from the Court are received.

[Translation]

Suspension of Employees and Officers of DTC

2072. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of employees and officers of Delhi Transport Corporation have been suspended on charges of corruption and irregularities since January, 1986 ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The number of employees/officers suspended during Jan-June'86 is as under :

	On charges of corruption	On charges of irregularities
1. Officers	—	4
2. Employees	131	531

[English]

Dredging in Hooghly River Channel

2073. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the extent and cost of dredging carried out in the Hooghly river shipping channel ;

(b) how much cu. ft. of earth/silt is removed from the shipping channel every year ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the number of dredgers as well as the amount of dredging has gone down over the years ; and

(d) the relative figures of 1960-61 and during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) During the period from 1980-81 to 1984-85, a quantity of 67.91 million cubic metres of dredging has been carried out in the Hooghly River Shipping Channel. The cost of dredging from 1st April, 1980 to 31st March, 1985 is Rs. 5080.39 lakhs.

(b) On an average, 13.58 million cu. m. of earth/silt is removed from the shipping channel every year.

(c) The number of dredgers deployed on dredging work depends on the requirements in a particular year. The amount of dredging also has not gone down over the years except for in the year 1985-86 when it was marginally less than the previous year 1984-85.

(d) During 1960-61, a quantity of 5.88 million cu. m. of silt was dredged. During the last three years, the total dredging done is indicated below :

1983-84	13.97 million cu. m.
1984-85	14.11 million cu. m.
1985-86	12.53 million cu. m.

Facilities to CGHS Beneficiaries in States and Metropolitan Cities

2074. SHRI AMAL DUTTA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of beneficiaries, State-wise, under Central Government Health Scheme ;

(b) the total number of CGHS beneficiaries in each of the 4 Metropolitan cities of Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras ;

(c) the amount spent by CGHS in each State and in each of the four Metropolitan cities ; and

(d) the details of hospital and diagnostic facilities available for CGHS beneficiaries in each of the four Metropolitan cities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) Statement is I given below.

(b) Statement II is given below.

(c) Statement III & IV are given below.

(d) Statement V is given below.

Statement-I

Total number of beneficiaries-state-wise under CGHS as on 31st March, 1986.

S. No.	State/NTs	No. of Beneficiaries
1	2	3
1.	Delhi	1508,459
2.	Maharashtra (Bombay, Pune, Nagpur)	463973
3.	Tamil Nadu (Madras)	163098
4.	Uttar Pradesh (Lucknow, Kanpur, Meerut, Allahabad)	368131

1	2	3
5.	Rajasthan (jaipur)	64332
6.	Karnataka (Bengalore)	144829
7.	Andhra Pradesh (Hyderabad)	187297
8.	West Bengal (Calcutta)	191506
9.	Bihar (Patna)	75804
10.	Gujarat (Ahmedabad)	13154
Total		3180570

Statement-II

Total number of CGHS Beneficiaries in each of the four Metropolitan cities

Sl. No.	Cities	No. of Beneficiaries
1.	Bombay	270436
2.	Calcutta	191506
3.	Delhi	1508449
4.	Madras	163098

Statement-III

Statement state-wish expenditure on CGHS during the year 1985-86

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Delhi	1372.85
2.	Maharashtra (Bombay, Pune, Nagpur)	529.52
3.	Uttar Pradesh (Lucknow, Kanpur, Meerut, Allahabad)	302.35
4.	Rajasthan (jaipur)	86.95
5.	Karnataka (Bengalore)	89.74
6.	Andhra Pradesh (Hyderabad)	246.32
7.	Tamil Nadu (Madras)	120.77
8.	West Bengal (Calcutta)	213.50
9.	Bihar (Patna)	59.64
10.	Gujarat (Ahmedabad)	28.29
Total		3049.94

Statement-IV

Expenditure on CGHS in each four metropolitan cities Bombay Calcutta, Delhi and Madras during the year 1985-86

Sl. Cities No.	Expenditure Rs. in lakhs
1. Bombay	287.12
2. Calcutta	213.50
3. Delhi	1379.85
4. Madras	120.77

Statements-V

Details of hospitals and diagnostic facilities available for CGHS beneficiaries in Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Delhi

BOMBAY

1. Bombay Hospital
2. Nanevati Hospital
3. National Hospital
4. Radhibai Watumull Chest Hospital, Bombay.
5. Tata Memorial Hospital
6. Children Orthopaedic Hospital, Bombay,
7. All Govt. hospitals including Army/Naval/ESI/Municipal Hospitals, etc.

CALCUTTA

1. Bengal Tuberculosis Association
2. Clinical Laboratories Pvt. Ltd.
3. Behala Balananda Brahmachari Hospital
4. Ramakrishna Mission Seva prathi-shtan
5. Belle-Vue Clinic, Calcutta

6. Heart Care Centre, Calcutta**7. Narinder Sewa Trust.****8. All Govt. Hospital including Army/Naval/ESI/municipal Hospitals, etc.****MADRAS**

1. Andhra Mahila Sabha Nursing Home, Madras
2. Public Health Centre, Madras
3. Cencer Institute, Madras
4. Apollo Hospital, Madras (for Coronary bye-pass Surgery only)
5. All Govt. hospital including Army/Naval/ESI/Municipal hospitals; etc.

DELHI**GENERAL HOSPITALS**

1. Dr. R. M. L. Hospital-also has Nursing Home facilities.
2. Safderjunge Hospital
3. L. N. J. P. Hospital
4. S. K. & K. S. Hospital
5. All hospitals run by local bonies as NDMC, MCD, ESI, Army Hopspital, State Govt. Hospital.
6. Narinder Mohan Hospital, Gaziabad.
7. B. K. Hospital, Faridabad
8. Civil Hospital, Gurgaon
9. St; Stephen's Hospital
10. Ayurvedic Hospital, Lodhi Road

MATERNITY HOSPITAL

1. CGHS Maternity & Gynae Hospital, R. K. Puram
2. Dr. B. L. Kapoor Hospital
3. Girdhari Lal Hospital
4. Kasturba Gandhi Hospital

5. All Maternity Centres of NDMC & MCD

6. CGHS Maternity Centre-Kalkaji & Srinivaspuri

REFERAL HOSPITALS FOR TREATMENT OF SPECIALISED AND COMPLEX DISEASES CONDITIONS

1. A. I. I. M. S including Dr. R. P. Centre for Ophthalmic diseases and Rotary Cancer Institute, with Nursing Home Facilities.

2. G. B. Pant Hospital-also has Nursing Home facilities.

3. V. P. Chest Institute

4. CSIR Biochemicals

5. INMAS (Institute of Nuclear Medicine & allied Services)

FOR SPECIALISED TREATMENT

1. R. B. (T. B.) Hospital

2. L. R. S. (T. B.) Hospital

FACILITIES FOR CARDIAC SURGERY, OPEN HEART SURGERY AND BYEPASS SURGERY

1. A. I. I. M. S.

2. G. B. Pant

DIAGNOSTIC FACILITIES

1. Radiological facilities at all Govt. Hospital

2. CGHS Police Hospital, Rajpur Road, Parliament House Annexe.

3. Cat-Scan-A.I. I. M. S., G. B. Pant, DNRI, Dr. R. M. L. Hospital

4. Cardiaclab at Dr. R. M. L. hospital for ECHD and Tread Mills Tests.

5. Angiography-A. I. I. M. S., G. B. Pant Hospital

6. Lab, facilities are available in all Hospital polyclinic and 22 CGHS dispensaries.

7. Radio-Nuclear Scanning- I. N. M. A. S.

8. Ultra Sound- R. M. L. Hospital, Safderjung Hospital, Lady Hardinge, A. I. I. M. S., and G. B. Pant Hospital.

9. Radio-Isotape Studies-I. N. M. A. S., Saferjung and G. B. Pant Hospital.

Test Tube Babies

2076. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attempt of the scientists to have a test tube baby has been successful in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the legal and social implications of having test tube babies in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) and (b). The collaborative research by the Institute of Research in Reproduction and K.E M. Hospital, Bombay in invitro fertilisation and embryo transfer has resulted in a successful pregnancy. The baby is expected to be born at the end of July or beginning of August, 1986. The other Centre which has recently reported a success is at Calcutta but the details are not available.

(c) In 'in vitro' fertilisation there is a possibility of higher rate of abnormal births and also the potential danger of undesirable future applications of the technique. However, having a test tube baby requires the consent of both parents. The child in such cases has all rights as are available to normally born children.

**Vacancies in Senior Posts of Kendriya
Vidyalaya Sangathan**

2077. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the posts of Joint Commissioner (Administration) and Joint Commissioner in Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan are lying vacant since their creation in 1984; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) and (b). The post of Joint Commissioner (Academic) was filled up in April 1985 by promotion. The vacancy in the post of Joint Commissioner (Administration) has been widely circulated and also advertised. Some applications have been received in response thereto. The recruitment process has, however, not yet been completed.

Issue of Medicines to Unauthorised Persons

2078. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that medicines are being issued by the Medical Officer in charge of North Avenue CGHS dispensary to persons who are not having CGHS card;

(b) how many times this has been checked whether non-card holders are given medicines; and

(c) the reasons why 100 per cent checking is not being done in this dispensary ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) to (c). Medicines are prescribed to bona fide CGHS beneficiaries by Medical Officer on production of CGHS Card. However, in emergency cases, First Aid treatment is given.

Transfer Policy of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan

2079. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK :

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a transfer policy to govern transfers of Principals, Vice-principals and teachers of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) and (b). Subject to exigencies of administration, transfers of teachers are in general ordered on the following considerations :

(i) A Primary Teacher is not transferred outside his/her home State except on request against a clear vacancy;

(ii) A Trained Graduate Teacher is not transferred outside the Region except on request against a clear vacancy;

(iii) Post-Graduate Teachers, Vice-Principals and Principals are transferable throughout the country;

(iv) Post-Graduate Teachers are expected to serve, outside their home States, for at least 3 years during a cycle of 12 years;

(v) Vice-Principals and Principals are expected to serve, outside their home States, for at least 3 years during a cycle of 8 years;

(vi) A request for transfer outside the State of initial posting is normally not entertained within 3 years of the initial appointment;

(vii) Transfers of teachers are also ordered on compassionate grounds.

[Translation]

Idol of Lord Vishnu Stolen in U.P.

2080. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an idol of Lord Vishnu valued at about Rs. 1 crore was stolen on 1st July from an ancient temple on the outskirts of Parakhar village, Mirzapur district, Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that this idol has now been recovered;

(c) the action taken to avoid such incidents in future; and

(d) the number of ancient important temples for the protection of which arrangements are being made/proposed to be made by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (c). The Archaeological Survey of India has no information about the theft of idol of Lord Vishnu. U. P. Govt. have been addressed in this regard.

(d) At present there are 1175 centrally protected temples which are being looked after by the Archeological Survey of India.

[English]

Survey of Jabalpur Gondia Narrow Gauge Line

2081. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal to convert Jabalpur-Gondia narrow gauge line into broad-gauge;

(b) whether any survey has been made on this line;

(c) if so, when the survey was made; and

(d) the details of the report submitted by the survey team ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) No. Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The survey for conversion of Jabalpur-Gondia alongwith Balaghat-Katangi Branch totalling 278 Kms. from Narrow Gauge to Broad Gauge was completed in 1980. The project was estimated to cost Rs. 60.30 crores at the then prevailing prices. The present day cost would be much more. The estimated financial return was only 3.25%. The project has been found to be financially unremunerative.

Demand of Vice-Chancellors

2082. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a delegation of university Vice-Chancellors raised the matter of securing their tenures;

(b) if so, the demands made by them;

(c) whether the demands have been accepted; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) and (b). The Association of Indian Universities has sent a copy of the Memorandum presented by the AIU delegation to the Prime Minister. The Memorandum raises issues concerning university autonomy and tenures of Vice-Chancellors in general. It has been suggested that a central legislation may be enacted with a view to ensuring functional autonomy for chancellors and vice-chancellors, a fixed tenure of office of the vice-chancellors, the deletion of powers to suspend a vice-chancellor, etc.

(c) The Memorandum has not yet been examined.

(d) Does not arise.

Japanese Offer for Modernisation and Upgradation of Haldia Port Project

2083. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a team of Japanese professionals specialised in port engineering and costing visited Haldia Dock to study how to augment the existing container facilities and oil transportation system;

(b) if so, whether Japan has offered any assistance for modernisation and upgradation of the Port Project; and

(c) the nature of assistance offered and whether Government propose to avail this ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : Yes, Sir. The Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund despatched a mission for studying the Haldia Port Project relating to construction of the Second Oil Jetty.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Japan Government has pledged 3791 million Yen for development of Haldia Port Project. The Government of India proposes to avail of this loan.

Doubling of Ernakulam-Trivandrum Line

2084. SHRI K. KUNJAMBU :
SHRI K. MOHANDAS :

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to double the Ernakulam-Trivandrum rail line in Kerala;

(b) if so, the estimated cost of this work; and

(c) by when it is likely to start ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Yes, Sir. Between Ernakulam and Kayankulam, it will be achieved by constructing a new line via Alleppey, already in progress. For the Section between Kayankulam and Trivandrum, survey for doubling has been taken up.

(b) Total cost will be known on completion of survey for the double line between Kayankulam and Trivandrum.

(c) Construction of new line between Ernakulam and Kayankulam via Alleppey which will serve as double line has already been taken up. Work on double line between Kayankulam and Trivandrum will be considered on completion of Survey.

Failure of "Food for Learning" Projects

2085. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether an ambitious 'Food for learning' project to benefit lakhs of girls in rural areas has failed to take off for nearly four years now;

(b) whether an Eminent scientist has stated that the project was to make use of foodgrain, edible oil and milk powder obtained under the UN's World Food Programme aid, and

(c) if so, the details regarding the project alongwith the annual cost of foodgrains, edible oils and milk in the projects of operation (originally approved) and to what extent the cost would have arrived at present ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) to (c). Matters relating to 'World Food Programme' are dealt with in the Ministry of Agriculture. So far as department of education is concerned; no specific 'Food for Learning' project was taken up for implementation. Dr. M. S. Swaminathan, formerly Member, Planning Commission had sent a copy of the talk delivered by

him in February, 1982 to the then Minister of State for Education wherein he had mooted the idea of such a project. He suggested that a few pilot projects in suitable areas be considered for being taken up with 'World Food Programme' assistance. Such a programme may involve the provision of foodgrains, edible oil and milk powder to girl students belonging to poor and Scheduled Caste families if they attend school regularly.

The idea was examined and given shape in consultation with concerned Ministries and 15 States and three U.T.s., where enrolment ratio was less than 70 percent in respect of SC/ST girls were requested to give their comments and clarify financial commitment. Many of these States/U.T.s. responded positively. The States/U.T.s. have been requested to formulate project proposals keeping in view the guidelines applicable to World Food Programme projects.

Scripts of Mirza Ghalib's Couplets

2086. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the whereabouts of the original documents of historical importance, namely (i) the original scripts of Mirza Ghalib's couplets, (ii) the "Ain-e-Akbari" and Todarmal's Land Revenue Documents, (iii) Nobel Laureate Dr J. C. Bose's hand written notes on Science and (iv) hand written notations of Ustad Allauddin Khan, Kaz Nazrul Islam;

(b) if so, where these are available whether in any of the National Libraries or National Archives or any other places; and

(c) the steps taken by Government for their safe preservation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Equipments Lying Idle in Dr. R.M.L. Hospital

2087. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether many costly hospital equipments are lying idle in the Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, Delhi for a long time;

(b) if so, the type of the instruments, cost and since when they are lying idle with reasons therefor; and

(c) whether any responsibility has been fixed for not using the equipments and give the benefit to the people for home the equipments were imported ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) to (c) There is always a time gap between the receipt of new equipment and its installation/utilisation. Efforts are always made to minimise this gap. However, to get a total picture of the equipments lying unutilised or under-utilised in the Central Governments Hospitals, the Government has recently constituted a one man Committee.

Measures to Prevent Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls

2088 SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL :
SHRI R. M. BHOYE :

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether immoral traffic in Women and Girls is still going on in the capital and other parts of the country inspite of the strict measures taken by the authorities concerned as reported in the press;

(b) if so, the number of such cases brought to book State-wise, with reasons leading such flesh trade; and

(c) the measures both legal and social, taken to eliminate this evil ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Information about the number of such cases is not available. The Government of India have enforced the Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act, 1956 which prohibits prostitution in its commercialised form and penalises those who exploit women and girls for the purposes of prostitution. The Act is applicable to all the States and Union Territories. The implementation of the legal provisions in this regard is the responsibility of State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. Government of India is also implementing a scheme of short stay homes for women and girls, under which short stay homes are established through voluntary organisations which give help and guidance to those who are in difficulties so that they can regain confidence in themselves, acquire skills to become self-reliant and develop relationships with people that could help in the re-establishment of their status in society.

Allocation to Orissa under Health Sector During Seventh Plan

2089. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the plan allocation made by his Ministry to Orissa under Health Sector during Seventh Plan period;

(b) out of this allocation what is the allocation made for the year 1986-87 to Orissa; and

(c) programme-wise details of the amount allocated ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) Planning Commission have informed that an outlay of Rs. 54.50 crores was approved for Health Care programme for the State of Orissa in the Sevenh-Five-Year-Plan.

(b) and (c). According to the information received from the Planning Commission the approved allocation for the Annual plan 1986-87 for Health Care programmes for the State of Orissa is Rs. 12.65 crores including an earmarked provision of Rs. 4.60 crores for Minimum Needs Programme. In addition Health Ministry have approved an outlay of Rs. 334.80 lakh for Orissa for the implementation of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes during the year 1986-87.

Foreign Airlines Touching Calcutta

2090. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any count of the passengers to and from Europe and the West whose journey starts from Calcutta or terminates in Calcutta;

(b) whether Government have been approached by any Airlines for stopover at Calcutta or for a second stop at Calcutta; and

(c) Whether Government have made any efforts to direct any foreign airline approaching them for landing rights in India to Calcutta Airport and if so, the details of airline, route requested etc. and the stage of negotiation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) Yes, Sir. Total passenger traffic ex/into Calcutta from Europe and other points in the West during the last three years period 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85 is detailed below :

Year	Calcutta-UK	Calcutta-USA	Calcutta-Europe
1982-83	13820	1451	7824
1983-84	7632	1999	16312
1984-85	10613	1576	15399

(b) and (c). While negotiating air agreements with foreign countries, it has been the Government's policy to invariably offer Calcutta as a point of call. But foreign

airlines have not shown much interest in operating to Calcutta. Choice of the airport through which a foreign carrier may operate has to be left upon the commercial judgement of the airline concerned since reciprocally, Air India is given the same freedom.

In pursuance of the above policy, Calcutta has been offered to several airlines in the past, namely, ALIA (Royal Jordanian Airlines), Korean Airlines, KLM (Dutch Airlines), IBERIA (Spanish airlines) JAT (Yugoslavian airlines), BALKAN (Bulgarian airlines), LOT (Polish airlines), Austrian airlines, Turkish and Singapore airlines. Excepting the Bulgarian, Polish Singapore and Yugoslavian airlines, all the other airlines have declined the offer. Inter-government agreements with the governments of Poland, Bulgaria, Singapore and Yugoslavia have already been concluded for enabling their national carriers to operate to or through to Calcutta.

The following route schedules in the case of these four airlines have been agreed :

1. For Bulgerian airlines—once weekly service on SOFIA/ABU DHABI / CALCUTTA/BANGKOK and vice-versa route.
2. For Polish airlines—once weekly service originating in Poland with two intermediate points from Athens, Damascus, Baghdad, Amman; Beirut, Istanbul, Tebran, Cyprus—CALCUTTA—any two points selected from Bangkok, Manila, Hongkong, Saigon, Hanoi Singapore.
3. For Singapor Airlines-Singapore-Calcutta-Singapore, Twice-weekly Airbus services can be operated to Calcutta with Rangoon and Dhaka as intermediate points and to Dhaka, Kathmandu, Jeddah, Dhahran and Riyadh as beyond points.
4. For Yugoslavia Airlines once-weekly service to or through Calcutta with three intermediate

points to be specified later and beyond to Manila, Jakarta and Beijing.

Utilisation of Krishna and Godavari Waters by Maharashtra

2091. SHRI D. B. PATIL : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of schemes submitted by Government of Maharashtra in 1984-85, 1985-86 and upto June, 1986 for utilisation of water of rivers Krishna and Godavari allotted to Maharashtra State and which is to be used before 2000 A.D.; and

(b) the stages at which such schemes are pending ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):
 (a) and (b). The Government of Maharashtra have sent to Central Water Commission 7 major (2 in the Krishna basin and 5 in the Godavari basin) and 13 medium (all in the Godavari basin) Irrigation Projects from 1984-85 to June 1986 for techno-economic clearance. These schemes are at present under various stages of examination and comments of the Commission in respect of 10 schemes have been sent to the State-Government for their clarification.

Participation of Private Sector in Introducing Rapid Transit System for Bangalore

2092. SHRI K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have suggested that the rapid transit system for Bangalore be taken up in the joint sector;

(b) if so, whether as an alternative, the setting up of a consortium with the active participation of the private sector or the levy of a special cess to finance the project, is being considered;

(c) is so, whether the Chief Minister of Karnataka has accepted the suggestion;

(d) whether the Chief Minister has stressed the need to involve industrialists in the project; and

(e) if so, to what extent the suggestions of the Union Government have been accepted by the Chief Minister and implemented so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (e). A suggestion for setting up of Consortium fund has recently been made to the Chief Minister of Karnataka for funding the Rapid Transit System for Bangalore. The proposal does not envisage direct participation of private sector. Levy of surcharge/cesses of various kinds by State Government as may be considered feasible to raise the resources is envisaged.

Reaction from the Chief Minister of Karnataka is awaited.

Funds for Teesta Barrage Project

2093. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the West Bengal Government has approached Union Government for grant of more funds for the Teesta Barrage Project;

(b) whether Union Government had paid only Rs. 5 crores against the State's demand for Rs. 20 crores every year; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to meet the West Bengal Government's demand for more funds for the Teesta Barrage Project ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Special Central assistance of Rs. 5 crores was provided in the year 1983-84.

(c) The funds for the Teesta Barrage Project are to be provided in the State Plan, and the State's outlay for the VII Plan has been stepped up to the extent of 180% over the Sixth Plan.

Computerisation of Railway Reservation

2094. DR. B. L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state the experience gained by the Railways from the recently introduced computerisation of reservations for passengers on the various Railway Stations and the improvements sought to be made in the existing set-up.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): Computerisation of Passenger Reservations has so far been introduced at the main Reservation Office at IRCA Building, New Delhi. Experience gained from this System shows an improvement in service time at booking windows, higher productivity of booking clerks, marked reduction in queues, dynamic allotment of accommodation to wait-listed passengers on cancellation, correct and instantaneous feed-back to public queries and greater customer satisfaction. Further improvement in service will be achieved when computer terminals are installed at the selected reservation offices in the city during the second phase of Reservation Project implementation in Delhi.

C.B.I. Raids at the Premises of Railway Officials

2095. SHRI K.V. SHANKARA GOWDA: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the officials of the CBI raided the houses of 70 Government officials on 28 May, 1986 and unearthed many cases of fraud, cheating, misappropriation of money and possession of disproportionate assets;

(b) if so, whether out of the 70 officials whose houses were raided all over India 58 were from the Railways;

(c) whether a Head Clerk of the Railways had fixed deposit receipts worth Rs. 6.5 lakhs, a bank balance of Rs. 80,000, a two and a half storey building worth Rs. 16 lakhs;

(d) if so, the total number of railway officials whose houses were searched and the amount collected from them; and

(e) the action taken in this regard and the steps being taken by the Railways to check this kind of malpractice by the officials in the Railways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b). On 29.5.1986, searches were conducted by the various branches of the CBI; in the residential/office premises of 40 officials (37 belonging to Railways and 3 to other Departments). As regards discoveries made during the searches, reply to part (d) of the question may be perused.

(c) Among others, the search of residence/office of a Head Clerk of Northern Railway was also conducted, and the following assets were discovered:

1. FDRS	Rs. 6,50,000/-
2. Bank Balances	Rs. 80,000/-
3. Moveable assets like house-hold goods, gold ornaments, scooter, etc.	Rs. 1,62,398/-
4. DDA Flat	Rs. 50,000/-
5. House in Delhi	Rs. 16,00,000/-

(d) During the course of searches on 29.5.1986, the houses of 37 railway officials were searched. The details of properties both moveable/immoveable discovered during the searches are as under:—

Cash, bank balance, FDRS, NSCS., share certificates	Rs. 20,78,147/-
---	-----------------

Moveable assets like jewellery, imported VCRs, TVs, other costly items, etc.	Rs. 17,36,975/-
--	-----------------

Immoveable assets like houses, flats, lands, etc.	Rs. 31,30,647/-
---	-----------------

Besides, several incriminating documents pertaining to financial transaction, investment in moveable/immoveable property, forgery, cheating, etc., were seized during the course of the searches.

(e) All the cases of 37 railway officials referred to above are presently under investigation by the CBI. Further action against them will depend upon the investigation report of the CBI, which is awaited, and the advice of the Central Vigilance Commission.

To eliminate corruption/malpractices on the Railways, the activities of the vigilance organisation have been intensified and close liaison is maintained with the CBI with exchange of information. The searches by the CBI referred to above were also planned in cooperation with the Vigilance Department of the Railways. Furthermore, an "Action Plan" for anti-corruption work with time-bound programme has been drawn up. This is being followed vigorously as per schedule.

Over-bridges at Level Crossings in Kerala

2096. SHRI K. MOHANDAS : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of level crossings in Kerala;

(b) whether there is any proposal to construct over-bridges at these crossings in a phased manner; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAJLWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) There are 951 level crossings in Kerala.

(b) and (c). The Railways undertake, in a phased manner, construction of Road Over/Under Bridges in replacement of existing busy level crossings jointly with the State Governments on cost sharing basis. A norm of one lakh Traffic Vehicle Units (a multiplied figure of number of

trains and road vehicles passing per day) is followed in acceptance of such proposals. Such works are included in the Railways' Works Programme, taking into account the needs of rail-road traffic, priority accorded by the State Governments and availability of funds.

Works of road over/under bridges currently in progress in Kerala are as follows :—

1. Road Under Bridge at Thavakkara road on Calicut-Cannanore Section.
2. Road Over Bridge near Vallathol Nagar.
3. Road Over Bridge on Francis Road in Calicut.
4. Road Over Bridge in Kuttipuram.

Community Polytechnics in Kerala

2097. SHRI SURESH KURUP : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the amount released to each of the Community Polytechnics in Kerala during 1985-86; and

(b) the actual amount spent by each of them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) A statement is given below.

(b) Most of the grants during 1985-86 were released to the Community Polytechnics in Kerala in March, 1986. The grantee institutions are required to submit the audited statements of accounts within a period of 15 months from the date of sanction on the grants. The information about the exact amount of grant spent by each of them has not so far been made available.

Statement

S. No.	Name of Institution	Amount of grant released during 1985-86			Total
		N.R.	R (Rs. in lakhs)		
1.	Govt. Polytechnic, Perintalmanna.	6.00	1.25	7.25	
2.	Thiagarajar Polytechnic, Algappanagar.	5.00	—	5.00	
3.	S.N. Polytechnic, Kanhangad.	5.00	1.25	6.25	
4.	Carmel Polytechnic, Alleppey.	10.00	1.25	11.25	
5.	N.S.S Polytechnic, Pandalam.	10.00	1.25	11.25	
6.	Sri Rama Polytechnic, Valapad.	10.00	1.25	11.25	
		Total :	46.00	6.25	52.25

Losses Due to Floods

2098. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have assessed the losses sustained due to floods annually;

(b) whether Government have prepared statistics regarding the areas affected by floods every year; and

(c) if so, the expenditure being incurred annually to assist the flood affected areas and the names of States which are chronic in respect of this natural calamity ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARA-NAND) : (a) and (b) Assessment of losses sustained and the areas affected due to floods is made by the concerned States/Union Territories. Based on their reports, the statistics are being collected/compiled by Central Water Commission on yearly basis since 1953.

(c) Statements I and II indicating the amount of Central assistance for relief during the 5 years 1980 to 1985 (VI Plan) and the ceiling of expenditure approved during 1985-86 and 1986-87 for floods, cyclones, hail storms etc. State-wise are given below.

Statement-I

Statement Showing the Ceiling of Central Assistance Sanctioned to States for Flood, Snowstorm, Cyclone etc. 1980-81 to 1984-85

(Rs. in Crores)

S. No.	State/U.T.	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8.40	0.82	—	96.70	29.74
2.	Assam	12.72	—	9.47	11.07	39.42
3.	Bihar	26.47	20.74	17.48	—	38.02
4.	Gujarat	18.98	—	41.94 30.97*	39.22 4.45*	—
5.	Haryana	5.24	—	1.75	17.07	1.55
6.	Himachal Pradesh	—	2.41	4.03	8.29	2.73
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	—	0.40	—	1.00	3.78
8.	Karnataka	3.48	2.81	4.42	3.29	—
9.	Kerala	9.09	8.43	0.11	—	21.33
10.	Madhya Pradesh	—	—	2.07 0.14*	5.69 1.00*	5.91
11.	Manipur	—	1.60	—	—	0.28
12.	Maharashtra	—	—	—	24.69	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13.	Meghalaya	—	—	0.33	0.73	1.76 1.17*
14.	Nagaland	—	—	—	0.77	—
15.	Orissa	42.89	0.56	170.52	22.98*	23.43
16.	Punjab	—	—	—	—	—
17.	Rajasthan	—	45.06	0.32	8.93	4.99
18.	Sikkim	—	2.22	—	1.97	3.90 2.43*
19.	Tamil Nadu	—	—	—	41.18	27.96
20.	Tripura	—	—	0.56	4.50	7.30
21.	Uttar Pradesh	79.05	45.46	67.23	56.44 8.00@	47.89 9.35*
22.	West Bengal	23.56	18.18	7.57	0.60	48.03
23.	Goa, Daman and Diu	—	—	0.11	—	—
24.	Pondicherry	—	—	—	1.29	0.19
25.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—
Total		229.88	148.69	327.91	331.43	308.21
				31.11*	28.43*	12.95*
				359.02	359.86	321.16

* Sanctioned in previous year for utilisation in this year.

@ Rs. 8.00 crores approved for 1983-84 sanctioned during the year 1985-86.

Statement-II

A Statement Showing the Statewise Details of Ceilings of Expenditure Approved for Flood, Cyclone, Hailstorm etc. During 1985-86 and 1986-87

S. No.	States/U Ts.	Ceiling of Expenditure		
		Approved for 1985-86	1986-87 (June/July, 1986)	4
1	2	3	4	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.55 12.79*	**5.59 (30.9.85)	
2.	Assam	22.16	—	

1	2	3	4
3.	Haryana	7.94	—
4.	Bihar	20.92*	—
5.	Himachal Pradesh	12.40	**2.28 (31.8.86)
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	8.87 (Upto 31.7.1986)	—
7.	Kerala	134.79	—
8.	Maharashtra	14.19	0 14 (30.6.86)
9.	Manipur	1.60	—
10.	Nagaland	0.24	—
11.	Meghalaya	2.61	**0.50 (1986-87)
12.	Tripura	3.73 0.69*	0.12
13.	Sikkim	4.07 1.46*	—
14.	Orissa	32.62	8.84
15.	Punjab	60.88	—
16.	Tamil Nadu	66.81	—
17.	Uttar Pradesh	165.32	—
18.	Madhya Pradesh	—	2.29 (1.3.86 to 30.6.86)
19.	West Bengal	10.65*	—
20.	Arunachal Pradesh	3.79	—
21.	Delhi	—	0.10
22.	Goa, Daman and Diu	0.007	—
23.	Mizoram	0.27	**0.14
24.	Pondicherry	5.07	—
* Sanctioned in 1984-85 for utilisation in 1985-86		548.71 46.51* <hr/> 595.22	11.49 **8.51 <hr/> 20 00

* Sanctioned in 1985-86 for utilisation in 1986-87.

Fuel Conservation by State Transport Corporations

2099. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have directed various State Transport Corporations to take fuel conservation measures;

(b) if so, when were these instructions sent; and

(c) the steps taken by those corporations to save fuel ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Government have been from time to time advising the State Road Transport Corporations through the Association of State Road Transport Undertakings and the State Governments about the measures for fuel conservation. The latest communications sent to the Chief Executives of State Road Transport Undertakings were on 24-4-1986 and 3-7-1986 for intimating time-bound plans for achieving higher levels of fuel efficiency. Such as those State Transport Undertakings with the current level of 4 Kmpl may achieve a Kmpl figure of 5 over of the next three years and those with Kmpl figures of 4.5 and above may achieve an improvement of 15% over the next three years. The steps suggested for this include :—

1. Improved maintenance practices.
2. Training of drivers to improve driving habits.
3. Fitment of speed control device.
4. Monitoring fuel consumption of re-conditioned engines.
5. Other improvements such as improving combustibility of the fuel through additives.

Raids on Premises of Port Trust Officers

2100. SHRI SURESH KURUP : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have recovered huge amount of cash in the raids conducted on the premises of some Port Trust officers recently;

(b) if so, the particulars of such officers and the amount of money recovered;

(c) whether Government have taken any action against these officers so far; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

12.00 hrs.

[English]

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad) : Sir, I have given a notice for Adjournment Motion regarding withholding of clearance to various projects including Telugu-Ganga. Yesterday, we met the Minister of Water Resources. About the treatment meted out to us, we are very much hurt and very much agitated about it. We want to discuss this matter immediately now.

(Interruptions)

DR. CHINTA MOHAN (Tirupati) : Sir, it is very insulting.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA ROA (Vijayawada) : We want some protection.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Can I answer him.

(Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : Please take your seat
Not like this.

[*English*]

There are two things in this case. I have got your Adjournment Motion. I have got the Censure Motion. I have got the Privilege Motion.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE
(Rajapur) : I have given Privilege and Censure Motions so that you can have a choice.

MR. SPEAKER : I can only say there are two things. Because there is no provision to take it up under an Adjournment Motion. What you can do is that, you can give a Censure Motion and I can find out the facts and then we can discuss it, if it is found valid.

Secondly, you can write to me about the behaviour of any Minister or any person, I can only say that I will have to write to the Prime Minister and take up this matter in that way. There are two options.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Does it not constitute a breach of privilege ?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Please listen. I have to see it. I have just got both of your motions.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Why do you interject me ? Let me handle this situation. It is all right. If they feel it, then I must look into it. I will look into it and act accordingly and then inform you about what I have done.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, I have to make one submission before you. I can place before you a *prima facie* case for a breach of privilege. Sir, if a Union Minister tells a number of Members of this House "you go out of this chamber;

I know your culture; this is the end of it; I do not want to meet you", then it is more than contempt of the House. It is a clear case of breach of privilege.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : Professor, have't you spoilt the situation ?

[*English*]

After being such a seasoned Parliamentarian, you know I have to follow certain Rules.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Mr. Speaker, there is a *prima facie* case of a breach of privilege and I am prepared to argue and convince you.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Then, I have to say this thing to you. It might be clear; it might be unclear. How can I decide one thing which has just been handed over to me ? I will have to look into it.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Please Mr. Rawat, Mr. Raghu Reddy listen to me. I will have to find out. Professor I have to follow the Rules.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : Let me speak, let me handle the situation.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : Hon. members, please sit down.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Enough is enough.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I will appeal to the House.....

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down. Hon. members of this House, you have made certain rules and also you elected me to be guided by those rules.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : The only thing is that if you take it to yourself, then I think this is not the place; we can go outside.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : You do not listen to me.

[*Translation*]

You do not follow. That can I do ? If Shri Raghuma Raddy cares to follow it, I may proceed further.

[*English*]

What I mean is that if we have to wrestle it physically, then this is not the place. We have to talk it over. We have to do it in a perfect manner. It does not bring credit to anyone of us.

(*Interruptions*)

I am seeing to it. There are certain rules also. If a man commits a murder, even then he is tried and then he is hanged.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Who is saying it ? Am I saying it ? Why are you putting words in my mouth ? I have not said anything. If they have got any complaint there are ways. I think, if somebody is hurt, then he feels it. Naturally he gives expression to that. You have means to do that. You have given me a motion. I will go through it.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Please listen to me. Mr. Raju, you are too impetuous. You sit in my chair and if I do anything wrong,

catch me by the ear and tell me, Mr. Speaker, you are doing something wrong. You can tell me. I am open to that.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Even then I have to ask him. Can I give my judgment like this ? I have to ask him.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Chowdhary it is very impetuous on your part also. Even then I have to see how to allow that; under what conditions, under what rules, how to do it. Come to me in the chamber and find out and let me know. You decide and I will do according to what you suggest.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Thomas, please sit down. How can I allow it ? One of you come to me, see the book and guide me. And I will also see if I can guide you. No problem on that. I will be guided by the rules; I will be guided by the guidance you give and I am open.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankara) : When can we discuss with you ?

MR. SPEAKER : Any time. I am here at your disposal.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : How can I do it ?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : There are rules. I cannot break the rules. I am helpless. I have not rejected anything. I have only said that I have to go according to the rules. There is the rule 353. I will read it out if you like.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : These are clear rules. I cannot violate them; I have to go by them. If you were in my position, you

would also do the same thing. You are only doing it because you are sitting there and I am sitting here. Rule 353 says :

"No allegation of a defamatory or discriminatory nature shall be made by a member against any person unless the member has given previous intimation to the Speaker and also to the Minister may be able to make an investigation into the matter for the purpose of a reply : Provided...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Raghuma Reddy, if you loss your temper, how can you deal with it ? If everybody was to lose temper like that, how are we going to decide things ? Even a Minister has to be given a chance to reply to me. He has to clarify his position. I have to decide it whether he has clarified it or not to your satisfaction. We have discussed censure motions. You were there, Professor Sahib, when we discussed the censure motion. We did it.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : You are talking to them. Will you please make some concession to me, for five minutes, Mr. Rawat ? Why are you talking to them ?

The only thing is, that we have to give a chance. I have to listen. We gave a chance to them. We wrote to the Prime Minister and then we introduced that discussed that subject.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY (Nalgonda) : We approach the Minister.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Under specific rules, the issue can be raised. We have given you a wide choice. There is an adjournment motion, there is a privilege motion, there is a censure motion, and I can just place before you an argument how there can be a *prima facie* case for the admission of a privilege motion.

MR. SPEAKER : I have not gone through them. How can I give a judgment ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I have given them to you.

MR. SPEAKER : You have given me, just now, Sir, after the discussion started. I have to go through them. I cannot be taken for a ride like that. Your case may be right. It might be water-proof. But I have to satisfy myself.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : You have to protect us.

MR. SPEAKER : I am going to protect everybody. Even a privilege motion cannot be done without my going through it and satisfying myself.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The second alternative is, you directly in your own power send it to the Privileges Committee.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : You have to protect the honour of this House.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You can directly send the privilege motion.

MR. SPEAKER : Am I throwing it to the wind, Sir.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You can send a privilege notice to the Privileges Committee directly.

MR. SPEAKER : No, I have to look into it. How can I do it ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You have the power.

MR. SPEAKER : No, I have to look into it.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : There are a number of precedents; you can do that.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Now, Papers to be laid.

Shrimati Krishna Sahi.

12.20 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Annual Report and Annual Accounts of and Review on National School of Drama, New Delhi for 1984-85 and of Indian Council of Social Science and Research, New Delhi for 1984-85 and of Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore for 1984-85 and Notification under Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library Act, 1969.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) :
I beg to lay on the Table :—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National School of Drama, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85.
- (ii) A copy of the annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National School of Drama, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85 together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National School of Drama, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85.

[Placed in Library See No. LT 2851/86]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85 along with Audit Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) of the Government on the working of the Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85.
- (3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library See No. LT 2852/86]

- (4) (i) A copy of the annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore, for the year 1984-85.

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Management Bangalore, for the year 1984-85 together with Audit Report thereon.

- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore, for the year 1984-85.

- (5) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at 4 above.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-2853/86]

- (6) A copy of the Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library (Maintenance) Amendment Regulations, 1985 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. II/KBL-3 in Gazette of India dated the 4th May, 1985 under sub-section 28 (4) of section of the Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library Act, 1969.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-2854/86]

Notification under Major Port Trusts Act and Annual Report of and Review on Bombay Dock Labour Board, Bombay for 1984-85.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : I beg to lay on the Table :—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 124 of the Major Port Trusts, Act, 1963 :—

- (i) G.S.R. 828 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd June, 1986 approving the Mormugao Port

Employees (Grant of Advances for Building of Houses) (First Amendment Regulations, 1986.

- (ii) G.S.R. 906 (E) published in Gazette of India dated 25th June, 1986 approving the Tuticorin Port Trust Employees (Welfare Fund) Regulations, 1986.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-2855/86]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Bombay Dock Labour Board Bombay, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Bombay Dock Labour Board, Bombay, for the year 1984-85.
- (3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-2856/86]

ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES (AMENDMENT) BILL AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

[*English*]

SECRETARY-GENERAL : Sir, I lay on the Table the Essential Commodities (Amendment) Bill, 1986, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

12.22½ hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

Fifty-Fourth Report

[*English*]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara) : Sir, I beg to present the Fifty-Fourth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Public Accounts Committee on Land Management in Railways.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I have to see everything. I cannot allow like this. Prof. Sahib, I have to follow the rules...

(*Interruptions*)*

MR. SPEAKER : How can you force me like that? Is this the way you are going to run the democracy? Is this the way to browbeat? Is that the way to do it? I know certain rules and I know the anger also. But this is not the way. I appeal to all of you, good friends, it does not bring good name to you either. If somebody has done a wrong, another wrong does not make it right. You do not follow the rules, it is wrong...

(*Interruptions*)*

MR. SPEAKER : I can consider it. I have said I will consider it. Whatever is the position I will let you know...

(*Interruptions*)

**Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER : I do not like this. I deplore very much the way you are trying to behave today...

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER : This is not the way to do it. If somebody has done something wrong, this is not the way to do it...

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER : No, Sir, I cannot. I cannot assure you...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : What are you trying to prove today here? Are you transgressing all the limits? I can only say that I will look into it and act accordingly. It cannot be a special case...

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER : What is this you are doing? You are bringing bad name to your party. It is bad, absolutely deplorable...

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER : Absolutely bad...

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER : I might have to resort to other methods which I do not want to do...

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER : I can take everything but not like this...

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. I hope not allowed anybody to say anything...

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER : You must do something which brings credit to you. This will bring discredit to you...

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER : Is there any scheme left in you? Go to your places. Don't stand here. It is very bad...

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : (Adila bad) : It is an insult to the Members of the Lok Sabha. Insult to one Member is an insult to the whole House...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Even that insult has to be dealt with in a proper manner. Whatever it is, I cannot convict any person without listening to him...

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot give you justice by creating another injustice. You have to follow the rules...

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER : It may be Shankaranand, it may be Shivanand. I do not...

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, you can call the Minister concerned and the Leaders of the Telugu Desam and others by adjourning the House for a few minutes.

MR. SPEAKER : No, I will not...

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER : This is bringing shame to all of you, to me and to this House.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER : Please go to your seats.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER : If he has done something wrong, it cannot be righted in this way. You are doing much more harm than what he has done.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER : Do you have any respect left ?

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER : I have told you, if you go to your place than I will talk to you but not like this.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER : I will allow anything which is under the rule. Who told I did not ? I allowed him first.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER : Go to your seats first and then I will listen.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER : You can have justice but by doing injustice you cannot have it. I will listen to you. Go to your seats first. You are already doing injustice to me, to yourself and to this august House.

(*Interruptions*)**

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY (Kurnool) : You please allow Shri Madhav Reddi to narrate what had happened yesterday.

MR. SPEAKER : That can be done under a Motion. That can be done when I allow the Motion. I have to go through the Motion and then I will allow it.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER : It would be a wrong precedent which I do not want to do.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Ayyapu Reddy, you just listen to me. I can allow him when there is a proper Motion.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER : For God's sake, please keep silent. Mr. Ayyapu Reddy, you listen to me first.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down. Why are you interjectsng ?

Mr. Ayyapu Reddy, if you do not listen, what can I do ? You are also becoming incorrigible. What I say is that only through a proper motion I can allow a debate.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I have to go through this thing. Then I will allow him after I have gone through the motion, no problem.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot hear anything.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDI : Sir, the motions are before you.

MR. SPEAKER : But how can I do it ?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : After I have gone through the motion, I will allow your leader.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDY : I could have finished within five minutes and told what actually happened...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : You have written to me. I have to go through it.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Even then I have to go through it.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : We are not in a position to listen to the proceedings unless you hear what happened yesterday.

MR. SPEAKER : That is what I say.

[*Translation*]

You can refer to the Rule. In case I am wrong I shall apologies to you. You tell me that without asking how can I...
(Interruptions)

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Will you please listen to what I want to say...
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I can talk to one person only and not to ten people. You are not at all prepared to discuss the matter. I am telling you to please go to your seats.

[*English*]

It is very improper.

[*Translation*]

I could never hope that you would behave in this way. If he can do so, then you can do even more. All of you please take your seats. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : This forcible self-imposing technique will not do. I am saying that you please take your seats.

(Interruptions)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : It is not the barbaric thing which does everything. With barbaric thing they can do anything. But I would not allow that, I do not allow them also to do that.

Madhavji, I have only to say that first I have to listen to what the other man is saying. If I am satisfied that there is a prime facie case, then I will allow you a full motion and then you will have a discussion.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I am talking to him. He can plead for himself, I do not want any assistance. He can talk to me. You do not allow me to listen to him.

[*Translation*]

You are confounding the matters in the worst possible manner. Kindly be seated

peacefully. I will listen to only one person at a time.

(Interruptions)

[*English*]

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : What has actually happened is that we are all very much annoyed and very much agitated about the treatment given to us and we are not in a position to concentrate and sit in this House unless he is apologetic.

(Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : What are you people doing ?

...(Interruptions)...

[*English*]

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Not one Minister, we have met several Ministers, they are all very nice to us. Why this Minister only should treat us like this ? Because he is very much prejudiced against Telugu Ganga and he does not want to clear the project. Still he is dealing with the subject.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : It is because you are hurt that you are raising the issue. If someone doesn't do the right thing then everyone observes it; when the case is taken to court, the court first calls for a statement and only then gives a decision.

...(Interruptions)...

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : I have to go through it.

[*Translation*]

I understand. There must be a way for that as well. You cannot hang a person without going him a hearing.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Dear Sir, please let me listen. Why are you wasting time. Kindly sit down.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : I am prone to listen to you.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Pleased for God's sake let me listen.

[*Translation*]

Rawatji, you are getting vary agitated.

[*English*]

I can only appreciate your predicament, your hurt. I must go through all the process also, I will show to you that this is the process I have to go through and only than I will allow you and the other people who want to speak, if there is anything. There is no problem. That is what I say.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : I am saying the same thing. Will you kindly take your seats. There will not be any preliminary hearing until I am satisfied.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : Why don't you let me consider this first.

[*Translation*]

You are talking about yourself, I am also here for your sake.

[*English*]

If you have faith in me, then let me decide it.

[*Translation*]

I will do the entire work in a mice way, according to the rules, and take you also in confidence. Why are you behaving like this ?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Again, you are raising the same point. Please do not insist.

[*English*]

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour) : You have got the power *Sua Motu* to refer it to the Privileges Committee.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Datta, can you hang anybody without hearing ? You are a lawyer.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I have to listen and then I have to decide according to the rules.

MR. SPEAKER : I have not even looked into the matter. I have to look into the matter first and then decide. I cannot do it on the floor of the House. I have to listen. I have to verify and only then I can allow this, not without that.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : That is my predicament. You feel hurt. I can sympathise with you. But I cannot do injustice.

(*Interruptions*)*

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Sir, You adjourn the House for half-an-hour and then you may discuss with the leaders of the opposition Parties. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I will listen to you. I will call all of you Even if you like, I can have a conference. But you just let the work go on. We can have the recess later on.

(*Interruptions*)

*Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER : not for this purpose .

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Then, I will not have a conference.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Madhavji, I will give you every opportunity. Let me go through the process.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : Madhavji, I cannot do anything in this manner. You are all standing up together. I want to assist you. If you do not wish to care for the dignity of this office, then it is your own sweet will. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Our condition become so bad that we are all shocked. It had become difficult for us to remain there.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : It has to be done according to the rules.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : The entire thing will come before you. You will get every opportunity to discuss everything.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : It has to be done according to the rules.

[*Translation*]

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : We are ashamed of our going there. It would have been better had we not gone there.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : Even than I have to ask him.

[*Translation*]

You observe me and then tell. If I am wrong, I shall apologise.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I understand what the matter is but my hands are tied. And it is you who have tied my hands and not anybody else.

[*English*]

It is you who have tied my hands.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : When did I say that to insult somebody.....

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : I do not know. Not allowed.

[*Translation*]

I have to look into it, how can I do otherwise ?

[*English*]

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI (Guwahati) : This is not a matter between the Opposition and the Ruling Party. It is a matter in which certain number of Members feel that their dignity has been hurt. Kindly listen to me. The question is how the Members can express their views.

MR. SPEAKER : That is what the motion is for. There are rules for it.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : If you all stand and talk simultaneously, then it would not serve any purpose

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : I can only say that I do not deny any opportunity and I am not going to deny any opportunity to any hon. Minister under rules and regulations laid down by you. I have just to go through this. I have to listen to both the sides and then allow the whole as discussion I do not mind it.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Reddy, bear with me. This does not show any respect to all of us, I tell you. These 45 minutes will not bring credit to the House or to the democratic process.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : You are unnecessarily getting agitated. I do not deny anything. You have given me a notice. A man, in your opinion, has committed something which is deplorable. But I have not said anything against that. I have only to go through the process. That is all.

SHRI V. SOBHANDREESWARA RAO : First let the House know what has happened yesterday, Sir. Let the other Members know what has happened.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : After having gone through the process then I will allow-not now. I do not know the other part of the story as yet. I have to listen. I am a judge here. I am not only one person, I am the cumulative will of the whole House and I have to guard the interests of all of you;

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : It has to come from both sides. It cannot be a one-sided affair.

(*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER : I have never denied your right. I will not deny your right. It is not in my nature. I will give you full opportunity. But first I have to hear both sides. I cannot do justice only to one side.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I never deny you an opportunity. Am I a dictator here? Should I be a dictator here?.....

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI V. SOBHANDREESWARA RAO : Let the entire House know what has happened yesterday.

MR. SPEAKER : The House will know in due course.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I am not barring the House. I am only asking for the due process.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : By this time I could have finished.

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot do it. It will be a wrong precedent.

I know it would have taken only five minutes. But it would have been a wrong precedent.

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE : I would like to know from you. Are there no past precedents when a Member of Parliament in the discharge of his duty is humiliated and has he not come to this House and explained to you what happened?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : When I am satisfied, I allow. I listen to both sides and then I allow. I did not deny that. Did I?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Minister might be wrong or he might be right. I do not know because I have not heard a single word from him, the other party. He is also

an hon Member of this House as you are an hon Member. For me it is all right. Unless and until I hear both sides, I cannot do it.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : It is difficult for me, it is impossible for me. I cannot do injustice to him and I cannot do injustice to you. Justice must be done. If he is wrong, he must be punished and if he is not wrong, there is nothing.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He can put forward his version and the Minister can put forward his version. The Minister was sitting here.....

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I have not heard anything.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I Will ask him what is his explanation. If I am not satisfied, I will allow a censure motion. We can discuss it ; there is no problem.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Who says that I refused ? I only say that I want to go through the motion and I have to go through the process. That is all.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I have to go through the process and find out.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : You might be Justifying yourself. You might have been hurt beyond repair. That I admit. Still I have to go through the process.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I can sympathise with you.

*Not recorded.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbub-nagar) : In regard to the Motion of privilege, before you decide whether there is *Prima facie* case or not; you can certainly hear the affected members and then decide.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI ANAND GAJAPATHI RAJU (Bobbili) : Under Rule 222 and 223, the member can make a statement and the member on the other-side also can make a statement. There is a precedent to that.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I have not allowed anybody.

(*Interruptions*)*

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Under Rule 225 (1), the Speaker has been empowered to hear the affected member. I shall read out for you.

MR. SPEAKER : I have read it.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record which has been said without my permission.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : Whatever I shall do, it will be according to rules.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing, after the Question, hour which has been said without my permission will form part of the record.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : The House stands adjourned for lunch to meet at 2.00 p.m.

12.58 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after
Lunch at four minutes past Fourteen
of the Clock*

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now the House will take up matters under Rule 377.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[Translation]

(i) Demand for setting up 'Adivasi Development Authorities' in areas having more than fifty per cent Adivasi population.

SHRI M L. JHIKRAM (Mandla) : In spite of all Government efforts, the development of the Adivasis has not been enough. Our achievements in this direction, till today, has not been as much as it should be. Therefore, in connection with their development, I would suggest that 'Adivasi Development Authorities' should be set up for areas having at least fifty per cent Adivasi population. With the establishment of such authorities, it is certain that the pace of development will get accelerated.

Hence, in Madhya Pradesh or in other States, such 'Adivasi Development Authorities' should be set up in all districts where the Adivasi population is fifty per cent or more.

(ii) Demand for Supplying Foodstuffs and meals in thalis instead of in aluminium Casseroles to passengers in trains.

SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN (Rosera) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, under the catering system of many railways, meals were served to passengers in running trains in *thalis* previously, but now meals are being supplied in aluminium casseroles. It is unhygienic from every angle. Moreover; the quantity of the foodstuff has been reduced and its quality also made inferior whereas its price has been raised two-

folds. The price of the aluminium casserole has been included in the price of foodstuff. Similar aluminium casseroles are used for serving breakfast as well. A number of complaints have been made but no action has been taken by the railway administration. This changed procedure is not being liked by the passengers and, therefore, it is not proving to be attractive. Under this system the contractors are earning profits and the passengers are suffering.

Therefore, I would urge the Railway Minister to immediately replace the present system of supplying foodstuff in aluminium packets with the earlier one.

[English]

(iii) Demand for making special efforts for overall development of some backward areas like Kalahandi and Phulbani in Orissa and Chhattisgarh in MP.

SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK (Kalahandi) : Sir, eradication of poverty and regional imbalances and proper distribution of national growth are the basic norms and philosophy of our socialistic planning. Also this is a commitment in our Constitution.

Keeping this in view special efforts should be made by the Central Government and Planning Commission to have a look into the matter. Areas like the districts of Kalahandi, Phulbani and other western parts of the State of Orissa, Chhattisgarh areas in Madhya Pradesh and some parts in other areas of the country still remain backward in all fields of development education, irrigation, communication, agricultural production, industrial growth etc. Poverty is very much there. Continuous drought adds to the problems of the people.

So, a special effort with adequate financial assistance and technical guidance should be made by the Central Government and Planning Commission to ensure permanent anti-poverty measures and alround development of these areas.

[Translation]

- (iv) Need to sanction sugar factories in Cooperative sector in Chandrapur, Bhandara and Garchirole districts of Vidarbha in Maharashtra.

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR
(Chimur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Vidarbha is a very backward region of Maharashtra. Although the farmers are hardworking, yet their economic condition is pitiable. The farmers of Western Maharashtra are comparatively well off. This is mainly because of the development of Sugar mills in these areas. Whereas in Western Maharashtra there are at least 10 mills run on cooperative basis, in every district, there is not even one such mill on an average in the Vidarbha region.

In 1982, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, who was then the Prime Minister, had assured a delegation of Members of Parliament from Vidarbha, that permission would be given for the setting up of at least two sugar factories in every district of this region. But this promise is not being fulfilled due to the proposed new Sugar policy. Every farmer of Vidarbha is anxious for the establishment of such sugar mills and he is even prepared to become a shareholder. It is also with the same hope that he has undertaken the work of sugarcane plantation in a big way. But due to the delay in the issue of licenses, these poor and hardworking farmers have to suffer great losses.

In order to remove the backwardness of Vidarbha region and to provide relief to the farmers, it is essential to set up sugar mills in the cooperative sector. In view of this situation, I would request the Minister of Civil Supplies to immediately accept the demand for the establishment of at least two sugar mills on an average in the districts of Chandrapur, Bhandara and Garchirole on a cooperative basis. Besides, other proposals which are pending with the Centre must also be cleared.

[English]

- (v) Demand for a tribunal to resolve the dispute regarding distribution of Cauvery waters.

SHRIMATI VYJAYANTHIMALA BALI (Madras South) : Sir, water as one

of the five constituents (*Pancha Bhootha*) of all the living beings holds immense importance. In our country, perhaps for this reason, several rivers like Ganga and Cauvery have been given the status of the mother. But, this importance has so far been not accorded in our Constitution. The entries in the List (Central List—Item 56) and List II (State List—Item 17) of the VII Schedule of the Constitution do not lay it emphatically. There are thus conflicts and clashes on the river water disputes between various States.

One of such disputed issues is sharing of the Cauvery water between the States of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Kerala and Pondicherry. The Cauvery Basin constitutes 40 per cent of the total irrigated area in Tamil Nadu and contributes 25 per cent of the rice production in the State.

However, in view of the construction of three reservoirs across the major tributaries by the Karnataka State, without prior concurrence, has reduced the availability of water to Tamil Nadu almost to a negligible degree. The agriculture operations in the Cauvery Delta have not commenced till date and more than five lakhs of agricultural labourers are without work, facing starvation, while the economy of Thanjavur and Trichy districts is on virtual collapse. There is impending threat of an agitation from the farmers.

I, therefore, request the Government to please immediately constitute a Tribunal to decide the whole issue and also initiate action to nationalise the river water in the country for bringing them under a Central Agency.

- (vi) Demand for provision of a sum of rupees fifty Crores per annum by central Government for repairs and reconstruction of old buildings in Bombay.

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central) : Byculla, Parel, Nagapada, Worli are Central Areas of city of Bombay and about twenty lakh residents of Bombay are staying in 18,000 old and dilapidated buildings. Majority of them are textile workers, Government servants, poor and middle class working people. All these

[Dr. Datta Samant]

buildings are more than fifty years old and need repairs very badly. During the last ten years, more than hundred buildings collapsed and two hundred and thirty five persons died and seven hundred and thirty persons injured. And at present, one hundred and fifty buildings are in a dangerous condition and may collapse any time. Maharashtra Government has appointed a House Repair Board and they are carrying out some work but funds are inadequate and so no progress could be made. Central Government is getting about twenty five hundred crores of rupees per year by means of taxes from Bombay. I, therefore, request the Central Government to make provision of fifty crores of rupees per year for repair and reconstruction of old buildings in Bombay.

(vi) Demand for rehabilitation of workers rendered jobless owing to closure of several textile mills in Coimbatore and taking over these mills.

SHRI C. K. KUPPUSWAMY (Coimbatore) : In my constituency of Coimbatore, several small textile mills, namely, Janardhana Textile Mills, Vasantha Textile Mills, Srihari Textile Mills, etc. have been closed down for the last three years or so. Due to closure of these small textile mills, about 10,000 workers belonging to weaker section have been thrown out of job and they have not been able to find any alternate means of livelihood. These workers have been facing untold sufferings and most of them are on the verge of starvation. Already about 60 workers have died recently and the situation is getting worse day by day.

I would, therefore, request the Union Labour Minister kindly to intervene and instruct the State Government to rehabilitate the poor workers. I would also humbly submit to the Union Minister of Textiles kindly to consider to take over these small mills and make them viable so that the textile workers can get employment in their respective mills. Sir, it is a very serious problem and the Central Government should take immediate steps to save these poor workers.

[Translation]

(viii) Demand for changing the site of the proposed birdsanctuary under Kabar Lake Scheme.

PROF. CHANDRA BHANU DEVI (Balia) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the arable land of a number of poor farmers falls in Kabar lake area of Begusarai district. Recently, the Central Government has taken a decision to convert this lake into a birdsanctuary. Hundreds of farmers will be affected from this decision. It has created a problem for them in earning their livelihood. It is not justified to convert the arable land of these poor farmers into Birdsanctuary. In Cheria and Wariapur which fall in my constituency and in Assembly segment of Barbari, about 4,000 acres of land of the farmers remain water-logged. The part of the lake which remains submerged upto the depth of 5 to 6 feet can be developed into a Birdsanctuary. The rest of the land where there is less water, can be made available to the farmers for cultivation by draining out the water. Thus the farmers can be saved from starvation. The farmers are much agitated here over this problem. This agitation may turn into a farmer's movement any time.

Therefore, I request the hon. Minister that where there is less water in Kabar lake, it should be drained out to make the land available to the farmers to prevent them from starvation, and the deep water area should be converted into birdsanctuary.

[English]

(ix) Demand for steps to settle the long pending border dispute between Maharashtra and Karnataka states.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE (Bombay North Central) : The Border dispute between Maharashtra and Karnataka States has been pending for almost three decades. The one-man Commission namely Mahajan Commission which was appointed to make recommendations with a view to solving the dispute submitted its report to the Union Government in August, 1967. It was neither accepted by Maharashtra nor by the Union Government. The people

of the disputed border areas have again and again recorded their wish in every subsequent election to merge in Maharashtra. Maharashtra Legislature also passed resolutions several times. The Chief Ministers of both the States met on several occasions but could not agree to a solution. The feelings of the Marathi speaking people in the border area are running high and a sense of frustration has crept in. I, therefore, urge the Union Government to initiate steps to settle the matter within a specified time on the basis of just and rational principles.

14.16 hrs.

**APPRENTICES (AMENDMENT)
BILL—CONTD.**

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now we will take up the further consideration of the motion moved by Shri P A. Sangma on the 30th July 1986.

Shri Narayan Chaubey.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Are you admitting the privilege notice ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No, Sir.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI (Guwahati) : There seems to be a ceasefire on that.

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI (Mandsaur) : It seems to be the result of the lunch recess.

SHRI NARAYAN CHAUBEY (Midnapore) : The statement of objects supplied to us by the Minister expresses certain laudable desires. The desires are laudable. The Government claims that they are introducing vocational training in Higher Secondary courses. Hence it is needed that more of such students who pass these vocational courses in Higher Secondary should be absorbed as apprentices and the nomenclature will be

changed. That is the only great revolution that is coming. They will be called Technical (Vocational) Apprentices.

I have nothing to object to this Bill. It is quite in order. But if the only object is to bring some amendment to the Apprentices Act and if you call them Technical (Vocational) Apprentices and make certain provisions for the students who pass the Higher Secondary through the vocational courses and then if you think everything ends, you are wrong. Actually what is the real problem ? The real problem is to get jobs. The real problem is to have job security and nothing is said about that. The Bill is not for that. There is nothing in the Bill that gives the labour job security or expands the scope for jobs. Nothing of that is there in the Bill. Where is the employment in this land ? Only the other day our hon. State Minister for Finance has stated the number of factories closed in this country today stands at 100,400. Only 100,400 and this is his statement. We have been hearing 80,000 factories. Previously it was increasing in arithmetical proportion; now it is increasing in geometrical proportion. Then supposing every factory employs 100 workers, then it comes to 100,400,000 and the more you are nearing the 21st century the more are the factories that are getting closed and there is no ray of hope that the closed factories will ever re-open.

This is not the only thing. The number of unemployed to-day in India is the largest in the world. As per the government figure it is 2.75 crores. 2.75 crore people are unemployed. It does not include those people who are working and are being rendered unemployed. These factories are closed and the workers are rendered unemployed. That is not included.

The people who are working are rendered unemployed. As per government's figure, it is 1.40 crore. So, this is our conditions. I would like to enjoin upon the Minister to explain to us what is the guarantee of employment for these apprentices ? How will they be absorbed as apprentices in various factories after completion of the apprenticeship—one year, two years, three years ? Have you any scheme to see that they get employment ?

[Shri Narayan Chaubey]

Otherwise, what is the use of giving them training ? There is no use of giving them training. What is the use of keeping a cow that does not give milk and a calf ?

*Kintavya Kriyete Dhinva.
Ya Nasuda na dugdha dadha.*

Why do you keep a cow ? You keep a cow so that she gives milk and a calf. Why do you give this training ? When the trained hands are unemployed; they do not get jobs ? Is there any provision ? At last insert a provision that an attempt will be made to see that trained boys get jobs in various factories.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad): One word.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No; no, you cannot; that is not the way.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Chaubey, why are you sitting ? Have you finished your speech ?

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : No.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Then you continue. I have not allowed him. Mr. Reddi, you cannot do it. Nothing will go on record. You continue your speech.

(Interruptions)**

SHRI NARAYAN CHAUVEY : The situation on the employment front is very dark. Can some improvement be made or not ? ILO has stated that on an average, world average, in the western countries or any other countries, the overtime is 10 per cent. But here in India now when many factories are working with short of hands, the overtime bill is something like 15 per cent, 20 per cent. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No, no, I have not allowed anything. His submission

is going on. Shri Narayan Chaubey is submitting certain things. You listen to him.

SHRI ANIL BASU (Arambagh) : He had made some submission.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I do not know. Nothing. He has not made any submission.

SHRI NARAYAN CHAUVEY : He wanted to make some submission.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Chaubey, You speak. I have allowed you. If you have finished your speech, then I will ask somebody to start.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Will you ask the government to say what has happened to that ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Without my permission how can they speak ?

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I did not allow anyone.

SHRI ANIL BASU : Why did you object to it ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : When he was speaking, how can somebody interrupt him ?

SHRI ANIL BASU : Because most of the members are not in the House. What submissions can they make ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Have you finished your speech ? He is making his speech.

SHRI NARAYAN CHAUVEY : If the overtime bill can be brought down to the average of 10 per cent as is obtaining in other parts of the world, then there is scope for employment at least for some of these people whom you are going to give training.

**Not recorded.

I request you to think of it. I know the Labour Minister and the Labour Ministry sometime tried their best, but they failed to do anything good to us because they are powerless, they are toothless; some tiger has no teeth; they have no strength; they do nothing. He knows for 13 months Bridge and Groom workers are sitting on dharna at the Boat Club; for 10 months other workers are sitting on dhurna in front of the office of the Minister incharge of Urban Development. We are repeatedly told—all the Ministers including Labour Minister—that it is government of the people, by the people, for the people, for the workers. There is no time even to call a meeting. So with this power this great Bill is coming which I cannot object, because the desires, as I have stated, are laudable. But what will happen after the boys get training? That question should be answered. I hope, you will find a way by which attempts will be made by the Ministry to see that these boys can get employment at some place. Otherwise, what is the use of giving training to these boys?

With these words, I end my submission. I hope the Minister will give a reply as to what he is going to do with the apprentices after they get training.

[Translation]

DR. G. S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker. Sir, I would like to refer to a few points only. I do not intend to repeat the points already discussed. In fact I want to raise some practical issue.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara) : Did the rest of the colleagues raise impractical issues?

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : One should raise practical issues but should not misbehave.

DR. G. S. RAJHANS : I want to bring to your notice how apprentices are treated in the industries. You must have heard about bonded labours. The condition of apprentices is worst than that of the bonded labourers. They have to work for 14 to

18 hours and that too without overtime payment and if they try to protest, they are told that they were apprentices, and could be thrown out of the job any time. I have seen in many industries and experienced this all. That is why I can tell all these things. Most of my colleagues might not be knowing it. When an apprentices goes to a factory to learn about the machines or highly technical work, he is pressurised to do work like bringing tea, carrying chairs etc. for a period of one to two years and not given practical training. He is a helpless person, not liked either by the industrialist, manager, foreman or the people of the Government Training Centre. Whatever training he gets, he gets it as a helpless person and it cannot be termed as a perfect training. He is burden for industrialists or manager and every now and then he has to hear taunts such as that he is only an apprentice. No way out is left for him.

Apprentice Act is 25 years old. I would request the hon. Minister to conduct a study as to how many apprentices have been employed in factories during this period. Everybody knows that on the one hand there is a great paucity of technical personnel in the country, and on the other, the persons who get technical training in these factories are not extended any employment. This is unfortunate. After getting the training of apprenticeship, they do not get any job.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this Bill refers to the self-employment but this can be achieved only when one gets proper training. But the apprentices do not get proper training. They go for learning how to operate the turbine machines, lathies and other machines but instead they are pressurised to do the peon's work. He is asked to fetch tea, cigarettes and to do other sundry work. This type of technical training is given to them. Can they achieve self employment and get a job elsewhere on getting such type of training?

My suggestion is that you may adopt a rigorous selection procedure but 50 per cent of the selected apprentices should be

[Dr. G. S. Rajhans]

given a job-guarantee because outsiders are taken for the same jobs. Why are the apprentices not taken for those jobs? What is their fault? Just think, a person has worked for 3 to 4 years and you are not ready to employ him and you employ somebody else from outside. Therefore, there should be a provision in the Act that one will have to employ 50 per cent from the apprentices. In this situation, the industrialist or foreman would think of behaving properly with the apprentices considering their future prospects. We should not make apprentices helpless and let them be exploited by the foremen and others. Rather we should make use of their ability. If we rightly impart training to the apprentices, then small units can come up at several places as has happened in Korea and Japan and purposeful work can be done. Otherwise after receiving training, they would become a burden to the society. I have come across such persons, who have gone to villages after receiving training in big factories. There they are bound to hear taunts that they might have done something wrong that is why they are thrown out from a factory like Tata's. They can not make them understand that they have not done anything wrong. An apprentice is just like a bonded labourer. What can one do these days with a meagre stipend of Rs. 400 only. This amount should be raised to Rs. 700 or 800, so that good persons may come forward. 12,000 apprentices will be accommodated in the whole Five Year Plan. The New Education Policy lays emphasis on vocational training. This was previously also being emphasised and at present also an emphasis is being laid on it. But the number of the persons who get vocational training would be so less that they would be of no use. You are going to invest on 12,000 persons. I would like to know as to how much will it cost and whether apprentices should also be given training in general trade. I know that at present also they get training in typing and secretarial work. The apprentices who get work in general trade, will have an easy access to services outside the country and will easily do typing work. You engage them in industrial units and service units also. If a good lawyer can have many typists, then why cannot he employ 7 to 8 apprentices.

This point should be considered. There are many service industries in metropolitan cities. You should also employ apprentices in the general trade of these service industries. I want to say that whosoever gets apprentice training should prove useful for the society. The weapon of apprenticeship in your hand can prove a productive weapon for this society. The need is to give this a good thought and make this weapon effective.

With these words, I conclude.

[English]

SHRI KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN (Tirunelveli) : I rise to support this Bill. It is a ray of hope for the youngsters of India, that the Government is having attention on the crores of unemployed youths in our India. But the target number should not tarnish their hope. If the numbers are announced in some lakhs only, the ray of hope and confidence will prevail in the minds of youths. This hope will deviate the minds of youths turning them into extremists owing to the frustration caused by the disappointment in their job appointment in various industrial institutions. If this target is fixed in some lakhs, it will definitely reduce the rush to the university education. At this juncture I like to submit a suggestion—the admissions to the apprenticeship should be to the weaker sections, both communally and economically and also those students who are unable to enter university education owing to their deficiency in merit, they should be given preferences.

Those who have passed with distinctions should not be encouraged to take this apprenticeship, as they can be allotted for higher education.

As some hon Members have said, I agree with them that job should be guaranteed in apprenticeship. Unless and until jobs are not guaranteed after apprenticeship, there will be frustration. So, I request the Minister that the new recruitment in the Public Undertakings and the private sector should be from among the apprenticeship list. This apprenticeship list should show priority to students who put forth real interest in their apprenticeship. Practical

work by the trainees should be ascertained accurately and those with real know-how interested trainees should be given preference in their future appointment.

Though the Act is late, let it not be late in increasing the number of target immediately.

This investment of the youths' future will be the real turning point in the history of free India to build a new India by 2000 A.D

I further request the Minister through you, the public undertakings run by the Government should give priority to these apprenticeship trainees and I, on behalf of my party AIMDK support this Apprentices (Amendment) Bill.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) :
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am happy over the introduction of this Bill I know the circumstances in which Shri Sangma has introduced it. You intend to remove the country's unemployment with Rs. 80 crores and work with a view to solving unemployment problem But it is a matter of sorrow that on the one hand you want to enter the 21st century, want to use new sophisticated machines and tools and attain their know how but on the other you are thinking to give an apprentice a stipend of Rs. 200 only. Sir, first thing is that at present if somebody wants to live in a city, then he cannot get a house to live in on this paltry rent. Suppose, he gets a house on this rent, then how is he going to meet his other requirements. When you want to give him training, then at least he should be given that much amount with which he can meet his requirements. The total number of persons who are going for training; is 31,000. It means, upto 1990, you will impart training to 31,000 persons.

At present, crores of educated persons are unemployed in the country. Is it possible to absorb all of them ? That is why our Planning Minister has said :

[*English*]

"Presiding over the seminar, the Minister of State for Planning, Mr. Ajit Kumar Panja, expressed dissatisfaction over the manner in which the Apprenticeship Act was being implemented by certain industries, which resulted in frustration among those coming out of technical and vocational schools.

"The Minister said that students, who undergo vocational courses should derive job satisfaction and enjoy prestige in society".

[*Translation*]

He has said this. Not only he but the Members of the Planning Commission also said this. I would like to draw your attention to what Shri P. L. Malhotra, Director of N. C. E. R. T. has said :

[*English*]

"Dr. P. L. Malhotra said that the attainment of targets in the vocational stream at the plus two stage was dismal "We have only about 2.5 per cent of the total student population at the higher secondary stage pursuing vocational studies in 11 States and five Union Territories".

This is the state —2.5 per cent of the total.

[*Translation*]

About fifty lakh students are there at present in the higher secondary school's. Their number may be more than that and only 2.5 per cent of them are pursuing vocational studies. Now you tell us what type of vocational education you want to impart On the one hand you talk of delinking qualification with the job and on the other can you expect them to lead a life of self-respect by imparting technical knowledge through this system of education. Do you guarantee them jobs in the industries in which they get training ? At present I find that even the public undertakings are not employing them. Thousands of trained boys are unemployed

[Shri Mool Chand Daga]

presently Even your public undertakings do not recruit them. The present situation is such that in my view not only the diploma-holders but also the engineers and doctors at many places are unemployed. Who cares for the diploma-holders ? Shri M. G. K. Menon, member of the Planning Commission has said :

[English]

"Dr. Menon regretted the lack of central allocation of funds for the vocationalisation of education at the plus two stage".

Not only I myself or Dr. Rajhans but all regretted it. Shri Sangma, I would like to ask whether the members of the Planning Commission consider this amount of Rs. 400 adequate ? Please consider for a while whether a person staying in a town, in an industrial area or a big city like Bombay, Calcutta and Kanpur can maintain himself with these Rs. 400 while receiving the training. This question is before us and if we do not take it seriously, then what would be their condition ?

[English]

"Dr. Menon regretted that the lack of Central allocation of funds for the vocationalisation of education at the plus two stage. He also regretted that those performing white collared jobs were respected in society more than those who did manual work".

He said, white-collared people are respected. He further said :

"Statistics also show that only 2.4 per cent of the nearly 50 lakhs of students at the plus two stage are getting job-oriented education.

[Translation]

I am not able to make out the sense. On the hand, the Education Minister has arranged for training in the schools and on the other, the Labour Minister is also making arrangements for it. How both of them would coordinate their efforts. The

children studying in schools are being imparted vocational training. In some States technical institutions have been set up on a different pattern. Punjab has its technical institutions and I consider it a right approach. It is better that technical institutions have been opened at some places and the boys are getting training there because this can be a better way of educating them. But for your new scheme, you do not have the infrastructure and resources. In my view, without resources you will not succeed in it. But after making some amendments and taking more funds from the Government you can succeed.

[English]

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support this Apprentices (Amendment) Bill, 1986 wholeheartedly. This is such a nice piece of legislation that we are going to have that there is none to oppose this Bill. As you find, no hon. Member from the Opposition also has any word to speak against the Bill, which has got support from all sides of the House. Only some improvements have been suggested by the hon. Members from both the sides— Treasury and also the opposition Benches. In fact, this provision or this arrangement we should have made much earlier. Are last in the 70s, when we were talking of vocationalisation in education and when we were talking of introducing 10+2 system, it would have been appropriate to go in for this measure right then. Anyway, better late than never.

As you know, in the field of education, we have made a lot of progress in physical terms. But we sometimes have to ponder over this. What is that progress that we have made in real sense of the term ? The quality of education at the higher level has gone down ; it has been very much diluted and the students coming out of the alma mater, the universities, the colleges, many of them, are only looking forward to Government jobs. Without Government jobs, they become frustrated and they become parasites. Many become parasites on parents. They become liability on the society. This is the real situation

that we are having in the country and rightly that has been realised by the present administration, by the present Government, particularly our Prime Minister and he has devoted his whole heartedly to bring drastic change in the field of education.

In the last session, we have made it cleared that the new education policy which has a very significant reference to this vocationalisation of education at the higher level and secondary level and to make education purposeful, and meaningful. It is this vocationalisation which has to be gone in for. For vocationalisation, the key word or the corner-stone is 'work experience', that is, on the job training, and for that adequate facilities have to be provided.

This Bill is a eight step in the right direction which has to be done. It has very limited scope that only 4,000 beneficiaries will be there. 4,000 students or children after 10+2 stage will get benefit out of it in the first year and that will progressively go up and that will be 12,000 at the end of this Seventh Five Year Plan. But is it enough? It is far from the requirement. The real requirement will be lakhs and lakhs and, as against that, we have a meagre provision of 4,000 which will go up to 12,000, at the end of this Plan period. This is a very good beginning and I would request the hon. Minister to take up this as a challenge that we have to take in the coming days and accordingly prepare the Plan so that this vocationalisation will be popular and all the children can get the benefit.

India is a very populous country and we have a lot of man-power. If this manpower is properly channelised, then you see the 21st century into which we will be entering within 15 years, will really make history. But if proper planning is not there, if proper manpower planning is not there and, all our universities and colleges will come up in larger numbers, we will be simply sending our children to the universities and colleges and after coming out, they will be a liability to society. What will happen to this country? We have to realise. That is why, there has to

be restriction on higher education. How can we have it unless we go for such diversification at the secondary stage. In this connection, I can give an instance of Japan. In Japan, there is a lot of vocationalisation. Higher Education is really restricted for bright students. That is why we have to have a very practical approach. We have to strengthen this. Schools and ITIs have to be properly equipped. We will be disappointed to look at the state of affairs that is prevailing in many ITIs. They have to be properly equipped. In the year 1963, this Act came with a beginning to train the trade apprentice and again in 1973 there was a modification to accommodate the graduate Engineers, Technicians and Diploma-holders to be given such apprenticeship training. Now, after the successful implementation of the pilot scheme for two years, it has been welcomed by different States and implementing agencies and also the apprentices themselves. We are now going in a larger scale we wish the Government all the best in their endeavour. At the same time what is required is that they have to be practical. They have to realise that only this number of 4000 and 12000 will be no where near the requirement looking at the real situation. We have to change it very drastically. We have to change it at once.

I would like to make two more points here. There is a feeling growing in the minds of the poor parents also the children of the poor parents that they are being sent to the ITIs even though they are very bright. But children of the educated and affluent families are going to Engineering Colleges and to the Universities. This feeling has to be checked and that can be done. Further, many of the ITI boys are very very bright. If an opportunity is given to them, they can do wonders and some of them have done wonders. But there is a limitation for that. There is no further scope for going for higher education. There is no further scope for their promotion also. No ITI candidate is able to reach the highest step in the promotion ladder. They cannot become Chief Engineers—even they cannot become Executive Engineers and what to talk of Chief Engineers. In the central places, industrial complexes, there can be some

[Shri Sriballav Panigrahi]

provision of night classes for higher courses for this type of technical the people so that it will be meaningful. That will give a new direction to our technical education. We can ask children of all classes—of affluent families and all the families—to avail of this opportunities. Further, we have to go for restricted higher education. Otherwise, the standard is diluted. There is no end to this problem. Frustration will be there. Unemployment will be going up. India being a populace country, we have to look at the fundamental problems. What can we do ? We have to infuse a sense of confidence among our young men. Everybody cannot look at the Government for giving them a job. No Government, all over this world, is capable enough to give job to all the students. But what can be done ? Definitely a condition can be created, a climate can be built up and a sense of confidence can be inculcated in mind of every child. They can stand on their own legs with the training given.

Sir, under the 20-Point Programme, money is available through different Banks by way of loan. Often the beneficiaries do not know how to make use of it and they are misusing the loan. If they are given some sort of guidance, training, naturally I think that scheme will also be a success. We can put an end to the misuse of such funds.

15 hrs.

I would like to conclude by making one final suggestion. In this connection I would like to quote Japan. What are they doing ? They are prescribing maximum qualification while advertising for jobs in Government offices. But what are we doing ? We are advertising for jobs prescribing the minimum qualification for the post of clerks, for example. When the minimum qualification required is Matriculation, Post-Graduates are also competing and in the process people with higher education get the job. In Japan, things are different. For higher qualification and higher posts are offered. For the post of

stenographer only matriculation or intermediate is fixed. For those students who have higher qualifications, higher than the fixed one, they are not able to apply; they are forbidden to apply. In that case what happens is that on the practical side there is no attraction for boys to go for higher education. They go in for technical education and they go in for vocationalisation. This can be examined how far we can follow it.

While welcoming the Bill and thanking the Government I would request them to realise that this is quite inadequate. This has come up late. The stipend amount has to be raised and the possible exploitation of apprentices by the industrial employer be checked. These loopholes should be looked into and in course of time steps should be taken to correct them. If not now, after sometime the Government should come forward with a comprehensive Bill.

[*Translation*]

*SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA (Iamluk) : Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir. with a heavy heart I would like to say a few words about this Bill. I say so because my** friends tried to voice their feelings about the** but later...

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No, no. What is this ?

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI (Hawrah) : Is it concerned with Apprentice ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : How can you say anything about that ?

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : What is the rule ? Let me tell in what circumstances...

THE MINISTER OF STATES IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : This is a very important Bill. I think, we should be interested in the children's education and all that.

*The speech was originally delivered in Bengali.

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Let me prepare the background.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : His reference to it will not form part of the record.

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : For a long time they tried to lodge their protest in this House and later they withdrew themselves from this House. I hope, the whole matter will be resolved soon.

[*Translation*]

*Coming to the Bill I feel that it has been introduced in a very light hearted manner and therefore there is hardly much to be said either in favour or in opposition of the Bill. Generally speaking a few on words, here and there, have been sought to be added to this Bill and as a result of this no big change will be introduced as a result of this effort.

The Bill was first introduced in 1961. It was amended in 1973 and again today we are considering an amendment of the Bill. In other words after 25 years we are discussing about the Bill. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to Clause 3 (a) and (b) at page 2 of Bill. I fail to understand whether it is a printing mistake or a mistake in drafting. You will find Sir in both these sections the same words are getting repeated. This shows how lightly the legislation has been introduced. No effort has been made to correct it. In Chapter II of the principal Act.

(a) after the words "technician apprentice", wherever, they occur, the words and brackets "technician (vocational) apprentice" shall be inserted.

In (b) also the same words appear. I would like to know why even after 25 years a total evaluation of the achievements of Bill was not done which would have highlighted the success and failure of the Bill. In 1961 this Bill was introduced to have some regulation over the functioning of the apprentices. It was therefore very

necessary that a detailed assessment should have been made to indicate as to the number of persons who got the training during the last 25 years, the industries to which they were attached and how many of them could get employment or make themselves self employed. But the Minister and his department does not appear to have had the opportunity, time or desire to undertake such an analysis. I would therefore urge upon the hon. Minister to go into these details. Merely by introducing an amendment his responsibilities do not end. Such an assessment should have been made because the issue is related not only to the industry, but also to the question of employment of lakhs of young men of our country. I feel sorry to say that this has not been done even after 25 years of the introduction of the Bill.

Some other connected issues emerge out of it. According to available statistics, the number of persons who could get the opportunity of getting educated in science and technology in our country is about 24 lakhs. Out of this we are able to absorb only 25% in our industry and the rest 74% remain unemployed. Therefore, it is not sufficient that we try to give some training to our young men alongwith this the question of providing them with employment has to be considered. Sir of the bright young boys who pass out of the IITs which are known as centres of excellence we are not able to give employment to about 50% of them. They seek employment in foreign countries and thus the highest technically qualified youth of our country are getting migrated to other countries. Therefore the issue in all its entirety needs to be analysed. Some speakers have already said that nearly one lakh and four thousand industrial units are lying closed in our country and this has rendered lakhs of employees jobless. This is in addition to crores of young men who are already unemployed. Naturally under these circumstances all the unemployed youth and their parents feel that through these training courses, they may get an opportunity to have a job. And when, even after the training, they do not get a job they feel frustrated. The frustration

*The speech was originally delivered in Bengali.

[Shri Satyagopal Misra]

among our youth on this count is on the increase because even their education in science and technology is not able to help them to get a job. The ever growing frustration amongst the youth naturally finds ventilation in many ways in our society. I however do not want to go into their details now. Sir, the Government is laying a heavy stress on "Vocationalisation of education" in our new education policy. Now, what does it mean? Does it confine and end in giving some vocational training only to our youth? Is it not related to the question of employment? If you do not have jobs to offer after the training is over then where will the vocationalisation of education will take us to? There is no doubt a need for setting up thousands of training institutions in our country but all over efforts will be completely frustrated if the training programme is not linked to employment. Surely the hon. Minister will examine this problem very minutely and try to find a solution thereto. There are many training institutions in our country. Some are owned by the Govt. while others are in the private sectors. The youth of our country go to these institutions for training. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that in our country there are many fake organisations who through advertisement allure or mislead the unemployed youth and taking advantage of their being unemployed extract lots of money from them. They do not give any training nor any job. It is very necessary therefore that the Government should try to find out such organisations and save the youth from being exploited by taking suitable action against them. Sir, unless we are able to take a total view of all these aspects of the problem and a comprehensive bill is introduced, we would not be able to achieve the purpose and objective of the Bill and along with this the Government's stress on vocationalisation of education in our new education policy can never be a success unless we are able to link the programme for training to employment. If we feel content by allowing the apprenticeship training to remain confined as a component of management only without any relation to vocation, we will be committing a big mistake and invite to

ourselves many problems. Small amendments, as in the present Bill will not help us. Therefore, Sir, while extending a general support to the bill I would finally urge upon the hon. Minister that he should have detailed analysis made as to how many persons were given training and how many out of them could get jobs during the last 25 years and in future how those who will be getting the training will be assured of jobs he should introduce a comprehensive bill in this House. I hope hon. Minister will accept my suggestion.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH RATH (Aska) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Apprentices (Amendment) Bill, 1986. At the outset, I would congratulate the Labour Minister for having brought this Bill, though he has been in charge of this portfolio only a few months ago. This Bill is not superfluous, but it is of a practical nature. Certainly I would not be one with them who find evil in everything. I do not want to be pessimist; I want to be an optimist. A new thrust has been given to the education policy of this country under the leadership of our Prime Minister and that is vocationalization of higher education with a view to give them job-oriented and meaningful education at all levels. After passing secondary education, this apprenticeship training will be very useful and will be of practical use and they will be greatly profited by it.

It was said that this Bill has been brought in haste and it has not been duly considered. But if the hon. Members will read the aims and objects and the financial implications, certainly they will come to the conclusion that due consideration has been given while bringing forward this Bill.

As has been mentioned in the Bill, the aim of this Bill is to create a separate category of apprentices called the 'technician (vocational) apprentices'. It has been said that there is no provision for giving employment to those people who undergo this apprenticeship, and it is asked as to what would happen when they come

out of the institutions. For that, it has been specifically mentioned in the Bill itself :

"In order to implement the scheme effectively throughout the country, the Regional Boards of Apprenticeship Training as also the Technical Education Bureau of the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Education) will have to be sufficiently strengthened for creating additional posts to properly look after this additional responsibility."

So, due consideration has been given by the Government as to how best they can implement the scheme after the period of two years. And not only that. The main aim is to provide self-employment opportunities in organised industries, agriculture and other service sectors of economic activity including agro and rural based industries. Government are also giving loans beginning from Rs. 6000 to Rs. 20,000 with subsidy to matriculates and graduates for self-employment. So, those candidates who will come out after this apprenticeship will certainly be tempted to work in the villages, in rural industries even to provide better ploughs to the agriculturists. So, the importance of self-employment is specifically mentioned in the Bill itself. It is not at all vague or light-hearted. It is specifically mentioned in the Bill :

"Under the present Special Vocational Educational Training Scheme, about 25 subject fields have been identified and 3000 stipendiaries per annum are being offered training facilities."

About 4000 trainees will be benefited by the scheme in the first year and the number of beneficiaries will go to 12,000 by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan. And it may so happen that the Government may increase the number after due consideration. Stipend at the rate of Rs. 400/- is to be paid to the trainees, out of which 50 per cent will be reimbursed by the Government of India, i.e. the Central Government. I feel that it would be better if it can be enhanced to Rs 600/. I request the Government to kindly consider

this suggestion. As far as the Bill is concerned, let us not oppose the Bill just for the sake of opposition. I request my friends not to see evil in every thing. Suggestions are certainly necessary and more and opportunities should be given to a greater number of people. The scheme now involves only an additional expenditure of Rs. 10 lakhs per annum which is not a huge amount. And it will go upto Rs. 15 lakhs per annum by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan.

So, this is a very laudable idea and this Bill is only an indication of our Government's determination. What this Government says, it means When the New Educational Policy was announced, it is stated that steps would be taken see that self-employment opportunities are given to those people who may have completed their plus two secondary education. This is a step in that direction to give employment to those people not only in Government sector and other sectors, but also to provide self-employment opportunities in rural industries. Therefore, I congratulate the Minister once again and I support this Bill.

DR. A. KALANIDHI (Madras Central):
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, at the outset I express my thanks to you for having permitted me to speak on behalf of my party—DMK. I welcome this Apprenticeship (Amendment) Bill, 1986. My previous speaker from the AI DMK has said that he is welcoming the Bill with a ray of hope. I too welcome this Bill in the same sence. But I have my own doubts because there are a lot of questions unanswered. A lot of lacunae are existing in this Bill.

Sir, out of our Gross National Product, only about 3 per cent is allocated for Education.

The countries which are far behind, which are under developed, are able to allot 6 per cent of national product where we are able to allot only 3 per cent of the gross national product for education purpose, and particularly when we are bringing special courses for education training. You are only allotting Rs. 3 crores. I feel it is a very very meagre amount; and this Rs 3 crores is not for one State; it is for the

[Dr. A. Kalanidhi]

entire nation. I personally feel that Rs. 3 crores way not be sufficient at all; I can say it is very meagre amount. The Government of India should re-consider it.

Then you are going to take only 12,000 students for the whole period; the total period is about five years. They are going to take only 12,000 students not from a particular State, but for the entire nation. How many students are you going to take from each State? What priority are you going to give? Is there any criterion in which you are going to select candidates, because after completion of the plus one and plus two, that is students who get very less marks, say, 40 to 45 per cent are only selected for a group—which is called vocational course. So, after the completion of plus one and plus two, you are going to give training. What are the norms you have fixed up for selecting candidates? Are you going to select all the boys who have completed vocational training courses or you are going to consider them only on merit or you are going to have a reservation policy? You have not spelt out anything in that, as far as the criterion of selection of candidates is concerned.

How many centres are you going to open for each State? You have not spelt out that. Who are the teachers? Are they really well trained? What are their qualifications? Who is going to impart training to these students who are going to go for a job? Is there any trained staff or any training to train these boys? If the staff is trained, then they can train very well these students; if the staff is not well trained, I don't think there is going to be any meaning in imparting such knowledge to the boys. They have only under value in hand. After this vocational training, what are you going to do? Have you got enough job opportunities? Are you going to give job guarantee? One of the members said that government cannot give jobs. I do agree. If there are 12,000 students, boys, then government can give a very meagre amount. But if you are going to admit 12 lakh people, I can understand that you cannot provide jobs to them. But, at least, 12,000 people government can easily absorb

in the private sector, in the public sector or any government enterprises or quasi government undertaking. So, what is government going to give? Are they going to absorb all the 12,000 candidates who have passed out or who are going to pass out or who are going to get certificates for the purpose?

Where are you going to start these centres? Are you going to start threee centres in urban areas or rural areas? In rural areas, boys may not be able to afford to come for higher training. In U.K there is a grade A and grade 0. Boys who get grade A are allowed to go for graduation; the boys who get zero grade are sent for the industrial training. That is what exists in U.K. In the same way, I think you are going to adopt it. If that is so, I want to know whether the Minister has got any idea of starting these centres in the rural areas? If such courses are started in the rural areas, you are going to prevent migrational students from the rural areas to the urban areas. So, the problem of urban congestion is going to be solved to a certain extent. So, I request the hon. Minister to start them; when he is going to start these courses, it is worthwhile to start these courses in the rural areas also.

As far as industries are concerned, when you send these boys for training, most of the industries explain man power; they try to use them as boys and give them training for 6-7 months without paying any stipend or any emoluments. These boys without any stipend work in industries or under employers who want to explained the man power. So, you know what is happening to people who are working as apprentices in Chartered Accountant Companies? They try to exploit workers and they make use of them for training and they get work without paying anything to them. So, you should be very careful to see that they are not exploited.

You have mentioned about 25 subjects that you have added. What are those 25 subjects? You have not mentioned anything about them. Are they really going to be useful or not? What is useful is only to be selected, because our Prime Minister

very often says that we are going to take the country to 21st century. You should know what is the field that is going to help these boys. If you give training in an ordinary course, I do not think that is going to help the boys. You should select a course which can really be of some benefit to these boys who can get a better knowledge to cope up with the increasing demand and advancement of the latest technology. I only say that in spite of the lacunae, shortcomings and lot of things that are unanswered still, I welcome the Bill with the hope that our boys, who are in rural areas, can get an opportunity to train themselves under the present Special Vocational Education Training Scheme so that they can get a better job.

I request the hon. Minister that after the completion of work, when they want to have self-employment or when they start an industry or small concern of their own, the financial institutions attached to the Government should come forward to help these boys. And also the employment exchanges existing in various States should come forward to give top priority to the boys who have undergone training under the Special Vocational Education Training Scheme, for selection of jobs in Government, public sector enterprises and private sector enterprises. Even if they are not able to get a job either with the Government or public enterprises or private enterprises, and they start a job of their own or a concern, they should get financial assistance, help and encouragement from the Government.

With these words I support the Bill and I request the hon. Minister to consider my suggestions.

[Translation]

SHRI YOGESHWAR PRASAD YOGESH (Chatra) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I welcome the Labour Minister's efforts in respect of lakhs of unemployed youths and expansion of vocational training for apprentices. The aim of this ordinance is to mitigate the danger of single-patterned education.

15.27 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*].

Mr. Chairman Sir, it is a good thing that our education is being made job-oriented and On-the-job-training programme is being given a practical form. I praise this Amending Bill. The Labour Minister has, after the provision for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, wanted to add as an amendment.

[English]

"where there is more than one designated trade in an establishment, such training places shall be reserved also on the basis of the total number of apprentices in all the designated trades in such establishments".

[Translation]

There is only one difficulty in this amendment that it will deepen the feelings of separatism and parochialism. The Labour Minister has widened the scope of reservation. Besides the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, minorities, handicapped persons and women have also been included in it. I appreciate this step. I want that the Labour Minister should include in it the people from backward classes also. The definition of minority has been changed in some States. It has been presented in a new form and it should be clarified. I want to say also that the apprentices are not covered by the definition of workman. It will be injustice if they are covered by rules of discipline and conduct as they are not considered as workmen. They should be brought into the category of workmen. Many of our friends have drawn the attention of the hon. Minister towards educated unemployed persons. I want to draw the attention of the Labour Minister in relation to uneducated unemployed persons. The big educated and qualified people help the educated unemployed. Lakhs of people can be trained in the artisan industry. The training would not take years but only a week can be sufficient. There are some trades which can take two to four months. So arrangements for training in the artisan industry should be made. The eighty crore rupees plan is commendable. I want to draw the attention of the Labour Minister to the uneducated unemployed persons. The

[Shri Yogeshwar Prasad Yogesh]

infrastructure as well as market is ready for them. There are many type of mines such as coal, iron, copper, mica, graphite, bauxite lime-stone etc. and they require cane-baskets worth crores of rupees. Besides, they are used in large number in wagon loading. Bamboo matting costing crores of rupees is used in coal mines. Tool handles, shovels and spades costing crores of rupees are used in the Public Undertakings. If the arrangements for training in this trade are made, then in my view, thousands of uneducated unemployed youths can be provided jobs.

Our Government is keen to provide employment to educated unemployed youths but we keep ourselves confined to employing them under N R E P. or some industry but not in other areas. I want to attract the attention of the hon Minister through you, Sir, to the practical aspect that we have not been able to make efficient our all conventional industries. Lakhs of youngmen can be trained with the help of funds less than those provided for apprentices training. They should be trained in big industries so as to utilise their power. For example, uniforms for army personnel and for peons in Government offices are stitched and carpets and mats are used in Government institutions and crores of rupees are spent on it. If the training in all these trades is started in the public undertakings, then we can provide employment to lakhs of young persons and thus the problem of unemployment can be solved. Some workshops may be started for this purpose in every State. Coir-based industries can be established in Kerala and the goods made of coir can be exported in big quantity. Mats are made of coir. In the same way, we have potters, blacksmiths, bamboo-matting makers, carpenters and tailors, and for these trades, workshops can be established at different places so as to absorb lakhs of youths in these trades. Our Labour Minister has not thought over this till date. I suggest that besides training facilities for educated unemployed youths, the training programme for uneducated unemployed youths should also be started so as to reduce their unemployment also. Here, I would like to make one more request to you

In our country large-scale enterprises such as C I L, Bhilai, Rourkela, Bokaro Hatia and all iron ore mines have welfare schemes. Funds are available for the development and welfare of the neighbouring areas. Through these schemes, they can invest large amounts of money to establish workshops and later their products can also be bought by these industries. I want that the Government should seriously consider all these arrangements. Some of our honourable members have raised the issue of problems of the youths getting training. Besides, there are some places where the young trained persons have succeeded in reaching higher posts. Some of them are managers and general managers in the coal mines and they have toiled hard to achieve this position. I, therefore, request the hon. Minister to consider all these points and work in the direction of providing employment to the uneducated unemployed persons. The programme in this regard should be translated into reality.

[*English*]

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH (Inner Manipur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support this welcome piece of legislation. I was only puzzled why the Government has waited till the silver jubilee year of this Act to bring this kind of a welcome amendment. I join the stream of all hon. Members who said that this is a welcome measure. But it is too small a measure considering the vastness of the country and its vast problems. While going into certain details of the provisions of the Bill, I would like to say.

"The vocationalisation of higher secondary education has been attempted in this country as part of efforts to provide meaningful education leading to suitable employment opportunities at the appropriate levels."

The question is whether our education as a whole has failed so far to provide meaningful education ? I represent a region where there is no atmosphere for industry, no railways. So, the Government Departments are the only employing agency. It is a co-incidence, the hon. Minister himself who has brought this

Apprenticeship (Amendment) Bill to this House belongs to this region. Naturally, that region which has been politically and otherwise so sensitive and has been so much in the news -insurgency, angry educated people, all these things are there. This area has not been able to get any benefit of the national upsurge for industrialisation.

When we think of job oriented education, vocationalisation of education, to give meaningful education to the people, this area, inspite of these measures, has been left out, is being left out and will be left out for a few more decades, unless we go deeper into this problem and bring up sufficient remedial measures.

The amendment to Section 3 (a) provides protection the reservation for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. This is very good. When we come to the vast region comprising of the small States or the so-called seven sisters, we feel that special measures have to be taken for this region. We do not know how far this measure will benefit that area. My humble suggestion in this connection is that the Government while making general provision for all these backward classes should give special attention to these areas where we have so far produced only educated angry people who cannot be provided with employment. In the development of a number of colleges, number of universities, that region is not lagging behind. This region comprising Meghalaya, Manipur, Mizoram, and Tripura they have not been left behind in producing a number of universities, number of colleges, number of schools and for that matter increasing the percentage of literacy year by year, decade by decade. Now what is the ultimate result? The ultimate result is that we have produced only educated people who cannot be employed and who cannot provide the benefit of education. The general nation is, I have to educate my sons. Even those who are not for higher education, they have also to send their children for higher education. What else can parents do? The result is that they come up as graduates. They come up as M. As & M. Sc. They become angry men indulging in

insurgency indulging in extremism. I do not mean however that it is only such people who are indulging in extremism and insurgency. But this is one of the basic reasons, one of the basic causes of restlessness, insurgency, particularly in my region.

In punjab the terrorism, extremism is for a different cause. They have industries. It is a leading State in many respects. As far as I know in my region the basic reason is this - our failure to provide employment to the educated people. When we see the New Education Policy, we find that a promise has been made that Education will be made job-oriented, this stream of vocationalisation in Education will be given a big thrust. This promise is welcome. But as we see the Financial Memorandum attached to this Bill, we find that it provides too meagre an amount to cover the spending for 5 years. Members on this side and the other side have emphasised this point. The benefits of this Bill will go only to 12,000 people at the end of 5 years. We have crores of unemployed educated youth and physically fit young men and women. 5 years may be considered a short period in the life of a nation, but it is a very long period in the life of a person or a generation. It means that a particular generation will not be benefiting by this legislation. It will be a long wait for them.

In this context, Sir, while welcoming this Bill, I suggest that there should be more substantial allocation of funds. The New Education Policy should get speedy implementation. I think that they should come forward with a more comprehensive amendment of this Bill or a comprehensive fresh Bill so that the pressure on higher education may be removed and more employment facilities created in respect of the backward and handicapped regions. As I said earlier, you have provided amendment to Clause 3-A of the original Act to give benefits to the Scheduled castes and the Scheduled tribes. Some other hon Members have also suggested the inclusion of backward classes in this amendment. I would like to state that areas like the North East should be included. There are States like Tripura where Railways have

[Shri N. Tombi Singh]

not come. There are States like Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland, Meghalaya and Arunachal Pradesh.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora) :
And U P. hill areas.

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : I agree with Mr. Rawat. All the areas will have to be given a special status. If this particular Bill cannot help them, my suggestion is that a comprehensive Bill may be brought forward so that these backward areas may be developed. Sir, I do not want to use the word 'classes' in the context of the North East, but I say, these backward and handicapped areas form a very peculiar area and these areas should be protected. In this unique region Education should be, as far as possible, job oriented and vocationalised. There is the North Eastern University in Shillong. There is the Manipur University in Imphal. There is the Gauhati University in Assam. All these universities may be given special assistance from the UGC and other agencies so that they could emphasise on vocational education, job-oriented education, etc. to meet the requirements of the area. I think the entire nation will agree to this proposal.

With these words, I welcome the Bill. I hope that whatever observations I have made about the development of the backward regions, particularly in respect of job-oriented education and vocationalisation of education will be given due weight by the Government. With these words I conclude.

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central) : Sir, every year more than 25 lakh boys are passing the Higher Secondary Examination, and more than one lakh students are passing the final Engineering degree/Diploma Examinations. The present official figure of unemployed registered in the Employment Exchanges is 2.63 crores. But as far as our knowledge goes, five crore people are unemployed. With the process of modernisation and computerisation, the figure will go on

increasing by one crore every year apart from the fact that one lakh industries are closed and one crore workers are thrown out of employment. Considering all these menacing problems, all the industrial workers, students and unemployed, our Minister is proposing to give training to 4000 people in the first year, 6000 people in the second year and like that the total comes to 30,000 workers in five years. I do not know what to call it and how to describe it. I remember a story that once thousands of people were dying because of drought, and the kind sanctioned 5 kg of grains to all these people and then asked his subordinates whether they would support it or oppose it. Like that, you say, 'Pass it or reject it, you have to say 'yes' or 'on'. And that is the only reply I have to give. I cannot reject it, at the same time, I cannot say, 'yes'. If that is the only thing by discussing for so much of time in this House, we are not doing any justice considering the magnitude of the problem, we are forgetting that it is inadequate. It is totally neglected and it is not going to anything.

While saying all these things, I remember the hon. Minister said on two or three occasions in this House and outside that all the labour laws should be changed. In this connection I would like to mention that this Apprentices Act was passed in 1961. Now it is 1986. Let us have the Silver Jubilee of this Act. Within these 25 years the requirements of the working class have gone up more than 10 times. The time has now come for celebrating the Silver Jubilee.

There is no provision to make the worker permanent under the Contract Labour Act. If the workers are removed, there is no provision to make them reinstated and make them permanent. So, let us have the Silver jubilee of that Act also where 50 per cent of the workers of this country are either trainees or casual and are exploited by the employers, and I am sorry to say in this august House that we are really not doing justice. It looks as though we have nothing to do with the basic problem of lakhs of workers.

The Industrial Disputes Act was passed in 1947 and nearly 40 years have passed. Let us have the Golden Jubilee of that Act also. Since 1947, what are the

amendment we made ? We made very few amendments, they are not adequate. In the National Herald office workers are sitting. Every day we are hearing in the House about textile workers. What is the Government doing and what is happening, only God along knows.

In the Industrial Disputes Act there is no provision as to what is the share of the workmen. All such things need a basic change. Only the Minister is giving the assurance in this House that all these laws would be changed. When ? Meanwhile all the 50 per cent workers die ? I do not know, but if this is the attitude of the Government, are you going to solve the problems of the workers ?

Coming to some of the provisions of this Act, I am putting a categorical question to the Government : Are your Apprentices Advisers having any control in Maharashtra or Bombay, which is the oldest city ? There is no control as to how many apprentices should be appointed in industry. They may not appoint anybody or they may appoint more than what is specified. I tell you, 50 per cent of the employers are not employing any apprentices. If they want any people, they take as much number as they want. As far as this Apprentices Act is concerned, this is a contract. It depends on the sweet will of the employers. Then, are you leaving it to the sweet will of the employers ? As to how many years a person should be trained, it is left to the sweet will of the employer. What is the minimum salary you are prescribing ? You were paying a minimum of Rs. 200 in 1971, now you are making it Rs. 400. On how many hours they have to work there is no provision in the Act. You say that the Industrial Disputes Act or any other Act is not applicable to these apprentices. So, You leave all these people to the God's will and the employers to exploit them. There is such type of provision in this Act and the Government is totally sleeping. Nobody is bothered regarding that. I am now categorically telling that I have got all the names of big factories who are doing this. If you want, I can say, Crompton, Premier, and also Mazagon Dock, a Government undertaking. Regarding the control of

apprenticeship number, the Government has nothing to do. They can take as many numbers as they like. As many hours as the employers like, they have to work and the employers take work from them. Salary is not given. They are not getting organised because all these people are given the temptation, as they are unemployed, that they are likely to be employed. They will never form union or organisation and they are young people. From the first day, they are used for production purposes. Why are you giving them only Rs. 400 when they are doing more work than an average worker is going. They are not trained.

In this Act, there is a provision that a factory which is having more than 500 workers should provide such facilities for the apprentices. I am making a statement in this House that not a single industry has made any provision for their training or provided small machines to give training to the trainees. They are used as sweepers and they are used for serving tea to the Directors and training as such is not there. And the young mass, educated mass who are having engineering aptitude and to learn something are so much exploited. There are lakhs and crores of apprentices in this country and the Apprentice Act is totally silent in this respect and all these mass of people are being exploited. In this Act, there is no guarantee for them. I have seen some of the employers I do not like to take the names of the employers taking even 25% workers as apprentices and they exploit these workers for three years and they are then thrown out. Again after three years, again they take the people and after some years, they are again thrown out. Industry can run without any of the permanent workers. A similar provision is there in the Contract Labour Act. The industry can run with such things because there are 5 crores unemployed every where in the country and in the law, there is no provision to prevent such things. In the law, there is no such provision. An employer can take any more number. If he does not like, he can take any less number. All these Acts the Industrial Dispute Act, the Workmen's Compensation Act--are not protecting them. According to clause 18, every apprentice undergoing apprenticeship

[Dr. Datta Samant]

training in the designated trade in the establishment shall be a "trainee" and not a "worker". The provisions of any law with respect to labour matters shall not apply in relation to such apprentices. What is this and where are we?

When there is such enormous unemployment and people are exploited, we are still continuing with such type of Acts. I am another categorical question to the hon. Minister. You tell me a single example in the country, where a single industrial unit is found for not implementing these provisions of this Act. There is absolute provision of imposing fine, if they do not obey the provisions. But you cannot tell us a single case in the last 25 years where an employer has been fined or evaded with punishment. Therefore, it is high-time, when all young persons are unemployed, you should make it more effective. You should not leave it to the mercy of the employers. Just, take Bombay. I have seen a big automobile company. You forget about the Act which we are discussing now. They have formed new contract engineers and trainee graduates. They are more than your apprentices and the people who pass B. E. or qualified diplomas are taken in some good firms. I would like to say about the Premier Automobile where I have got my engineers. They are about 500. They are paid Rs. 700 in the first year, Rs. 800 in the second year and after three years, they are removed. They are about 500. And then, these people come to me and said: "A peon who is standing at the gate who is in your union is getting Rs. 2,000. But I am a first class B. E. engineer and I am getting Rs. 700 only." That type of exploitation is going on in the country and it is even worse. I appeal to all members of the House that it is high-time that we should do something because we are totally neglecting everything for the workers and such type of things are happening. There are about 50% workers in this country who are being exploited either as contract labour, or as Badli or as trainees or as apprentices. Such crores of people are exploited in this way and the laws are totally silent. You

tell me a single example where the worker got the justice after Apprenticeship training or contract labour and where the workers are made legally permanent and they got justice. I think the Minister will not be able to tell us.

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL
(Kapergaon): There is no obligation on the part of the employer to give him employment.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: Yes, that is the problem. Such things are going on in the country. I appeal to the House to look into these things. What for? Now we are developing the industries all over the country. How many loans are granted? All the industrialists are giving the loans. With 90% money of the Government, nationalised banks or IDBI, the industry is started. Is there any provision as to how many workers will be given the benefit? Is the Minimum Wages Act applied to them? There is no provision even to give minimum wage to the trainee. The minimum wage of the sweeper in Maharashtra is Rs 25/- per day. Even there is no compulsion. They do not fall under the minimum Wages Act. Such type of things are going on. The employers are exploiting the labour class. In Bombay, forget the mills, all the Maharashtra-based industries are being closed down by the employers and the workers are coming out. Let the hon. Minister come to my State and see how an employer can call it his industry when he is closing down his industry. The hon. Minister said "We will give the labour all the facilities. You will get Rs. 10/-." I told the Minister If you go to Meghalaya and UP, you will get the labour at Rs. 2/-." And that is the bargain. If crores are suffering, where is development? We always talk in this House. The industry developed 3% or 4%, we say. Have you even talked in this House, what is the employment potential and what is the wage earned by these masses? We never discuss in this House. We are far from that and never bother about that.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: When Bengal industrialists go to Maharashtra, you allow them.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: All the provisions made in this Bill are not compulsory. They are obligatory. There is no provision how to implement any of the provisions of this Act. This is left to the sweet will of the industrialists, how to exploit the masses.

Does any graduate or any first-class man start the industry? In this country, industries will be started only by big capitalists who are controlling more money than the Government. The educated people will never be given any advantage and, therefore, all the discussions and provisions on training made are totally obsolete.

I Make an appeal to the Government. As your previous Minister Sri Anjaiah said, "It should come from the top. Otherwise, you do anything. You may only blame me." The time has come that all industrial laws need change. There should be come respect for the workers. In Delhi, I am seeing hundreds of people are coming every day and they say "I am removed. You do this thing. You do that thing." I say "This is not our job." This is left to the Government. How are you going to deal with such people?

My support will be limited. This is not going to help and, therefore, I oppose the Bill.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Apprentices (Amendment) Bill, 1986. This apprenticeship scheme has been introduced by the Government in consonance with their policy and their announcement with regard to employment under the 23-Point Programme. Earlier in 1983-84, this scheme was started for graduates only, but now it takes effect after 10 plus 2 as vocational education. This, no doubt, is a welcome step, but the step in itself is not enough; you have to widen its scope. As pointed out by all the hon. Members, the number of apprentices proposed to be imparted training under the Act is every year is very small, Their number runs into crores whereas the

number that the Government is expected to cover by the end of the Seventh Plan is only 12,000. This number cannot be regarded as sufficient by any standards. The money allocated for employment under the 20-Point Programme will have to be diverted to this scheme. What I want to say is that this matter should be taken up with the Planning Commission for more allocation and this Apprenticeship Scheme should be introduced throughout the country and the youth given employment under this scheme. After the apprenticeship is completed, they should be provided jobs, so that they could earn a livelihood. This problem needs to be solved.

The second point that I want to raise is that in the prevailing circumstances,, as stated by the hon. Members, the Government does not have means for the implementation of this scheme. Our Labour Department is like an orphan. It has no master. This Department is not headed by a Cabinet Minister; a Minister of State is made incharge of it and, as such, this Department too is not a full-fledged department. Nobody bothers about it. The officers of this department care less for the workers and are more concerned about the employers. This system needs to be reversed. This Department should have more concern for the employees than for the employers.

16.00 hrs.

I would like to give an example. We have a textile mill in Bhilwara which has a number of apprentices. They are paid Rs. 5 or 7 and are made to work for two to three years. I want to know whether there is any provision under which the apprentices working for such a long period should be paid at per with other regular employees, and those violating such a provision would be given stringent punishment? As long as there is no such provision in your law the apprentices cannot benefit from this scheme and the employers will continue to exploit the apprentices for two to thres years and thereafter shunt them out. Bhilwara Spinning Mill is, thus, keeping hundreds of people and getting its entire work done through them. They are given their full workload but no pay.

[Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas]

ments are made in lieu thereof. You should ensure that those who make the apprentices work like this, pay full remuneration for the work done.

Similarly, there is an industry named Modern Thread on Rayala Road in my constituency. They also indulge in this kind of thing. They employ apprentices for three to four years but do not pay them for their output. If there is any strike in the factory, these apprentices are not allowed to go out of the factory. They are forced to work as bonded labourers. You have a provision for disciplinary action against those apprentices who do not work and, therefore, these apprentices are always afraid of that provision. I want that no disciplinary action should be taken against the apprentices. It is very much necessary to make a provision in this regard.

As is well known, the capitalists take 90 per cent of the investment from the people and invest only 10 per cent from their own pocket. The baniya is a very clever person. He invests minimum capital from his own pocket and becomes millionaire by using others' money. He runs his industry with your money and then exploits the workers and indulges in all kinds of corruption. You should not have such a provision. He does not deposit provident fund money of the workers; he does not deposit E.S.I. contribution and does not pay them bonus. Government does not take any action against the persons who indulge in all these things. I agree that the Labour Department of the Central Government is not much to blame for this, the main fault lies with Labour Departments of the States. But Labour Department of the Union Government can at least do the monitoring. It is absolutely necessary to oversee the working of these Labour Departments of the States. They are totally inactive and are working for the capitalists. Therefore, you must pay specific attention to it.

I would also like to draw your attention to the fact that under the Compensation Act, the apprentice is not be treated as workman. Should be meet any accident

while working, he will be left out of the amlist of the Compensation Acts being an apprentice. He will neither get any compensation nor any aid for medical assistance. How can then it be treated as fair? All the benefits available under the Industrial Disputes Act, Compensation Act, E.S.I. Act which are available to others should be made available to them also. If this is done, this system can work smoothly. It is utmost necessary to evolve a system under which they can earn their livelihood after getting training.

My third point is that there is a provision to pay them Rs. 400 of which 50 per cent is paid by you and 50 per cent is to be paid by the industrialist. But some of the industrialists pay only Rs. 150 @ Rs 5/- per day and thus save money even out of this; no industrialist pays more than this. Thus the funds which you give for the apprentices do not reach them fully. There is no provision in this Bill for taking action against the employers who do not pay their share of 50 per cent and as a result of that the capitalists can exploit them. Therefore, there is scope for improvement in it and attention must be paid to it.

In the end, I would like to read out the definition which you have given for a technician after he gets training in the I.T.I.—

[English]

“(pp) ‘technician (vocational) apprentice’ means an apprentice who holds or is undergoing training in order that he may hold a certificate in vocational course involving two years of study after the completion of the secondary stage of school education recognised by the All-India Council and undergoes apprenticeship training in any such subject in any vocational course as may be prescribed.”

[Translations]

You talk of imparting two years training after passing Higher Secondary and the people who pass I.T.I. will also have to put in two years as apprentice although they are already I.T.I. trained.

Therefore you must differentiate between the two. I would like to know what provision you have kept in the Bill in this regard ? I would like to say that attention should be paid to it. Besides, I am of the view that the training institutes and Boards which are functioning at present should be set up State-wise. I would specifically say about Rajasthan that in a big State like ours, more and more vocational training and technical training should be given, so that the people could find more and more avenues of employment. The Government should make efforts to make such an arrangement. With these words; I support this Bill.

SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL (Kota) :
Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Apprentices (Amendments) Bill 1986 and welcome the spirit with which this Bill has been brought forward.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, our main objective is to help the unemployed to find employment after giving him training, but we shall have to give guarantee for a job to the trained personnel and the Government will have to take steps in this direction. Unemployment has posed biggest problem before us today and we must find a definite solution to it. A special Vocational Education Training Scheme as a pilot scheme was started in 1983-84 to impart training to the apprentices while they work. Under this scheme, there was a provision to impart training especially to the people belonging to the weaker sections, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, physically handicapped and women. Now with this amendment that lacuna is being removed and that is way this amendment is more welcome. Based on many years experience, the provision for creating a separate category of vocational apprentices as per the provision of Apprentices Act, 1961 and the provision for imparting training to the apprentices through the Boards is also a welcome step. My suggestion is that so far as technical education is covered, a part of it should be taken out of the charge of the Education Department or the Ministry of Human Resource Development and put under the Ministry of Labour, as most of the work pertaining to this is done by the Labour Ministry and all the Acts

are enforced by this Ministry. Thus, sufficient capability and skill can be generated for making arrangement to provide training in different vocations sought to be achieved through this amending Bill. Through this amendment, the difficulty regarding training centres being faced by the people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is also sought to be removed. A number of my colleagues have mentioned about the facilities being given to the apprentices in foreign countries. They have also referred to the exploitation of the apprentices in this country by the industrialists. Some of them are removed after a year and some after two years and if the industrialist retains the apprentice for three years. The industrialist has earned a lot by that time. The Government should have so amended the Bill that somehow the trained personnel are brought under the definition of workmen. In that case, the facilities available to the workmen under the Industrial Disputes Act could also be made available to the apprentices. Our Government is delaying it unnecessarily. Thousand of apprentices are roaming in the streets, and Government will have to bring forward this amendment one day to protect their interests unless it is construed that this Act is for only 12,000 apprentices. An Act will have to be brought forward guaranteeing job after the training. Those who have received training should also be given loan of Rs. 25,000 through banks which is available to the educated unemployed under the Self Employment Scheme. You have brought forward this amendment in the interest of the apprentices but it is not going to be enough. Government will have to start various schemes for their benefit and will have to give them financial assistance as well. Their exploitation at the hands of the industrialists will have to be made a cognizable offence. As long as the Government does not come forward with such an amendment, I think, it will not be able to fulfil its duty and obligation. I request that the Government, in near future, should come forward with an amendment which should provide a job guarantee to the apprentices, ensure full payment for their work and framing of rules regarding their work. Just now, one of our colleagues has said that they are also being asked to do their personal work

[Shri Shanti Dhariwal]

such as bringing cigarette and betel. Whatever we are doing will be incomplete as long as the rules governing their nature and hours of work and the type of training they should be given are not framed.

[*English*]

SHRI D. B. PATIL (Kolaba) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is not always true that whatever is well said is well done. This applies to original Act passed in 1961. I am very much disappointed about the implementation of the original Act. I am saying this because as the original Act is being amended care has not been taken to amend it fully. Most of the Members have stated that the apprentices are being treated like bonded labour and I am also of that opinion. This has happened only because the original Act of 1961 was framed in such a way that there was no other way for the apprentices except being bonded labour. Under this Act, his rights and his interests were not protected properly. Even though he works for more than the prescribed hours, for eight, nine or ten hours, he is not entitled to any overtime. He is exploited by the employer and he does not mind this exploitation in the hope that after the apprenticeship period, he will be absorbed in that industry or organisation. But it has been our general experience that the apprentices who work very well and to the satisfaction of the employer are not being absorbed in the industry in spite of the fact that they have some vacancies to be filled in. Government ought to have taken advantage of this amending Bill and introduced an obligation on the part of the employer to employ apprentices if there are some vacancies to be filled in their industry or organisation, but that is not being done. As I said, in the original Act, there is a provision that the apprentices will not be entitled to any overtime, but the Government should have taken this opportunity to provide for overtime to them.

The policy of the Government is that vocationalization should be encouraged. I am in full agreement with this policy, but what has been done for the last so many

years ? If you examine this carefully, you will start entertaining doubts about the intention or the seriousness of the Government on this matter. Out of nearly fifty lakh students at the 12 plus 2 stage, only 2.4 per cent of them are enrolled for vocational training. It is good to say that the students should be diverted to vocational training instead of their going to colleges and getting degrees which do not help them in their day-to-day life. But there is not sufficient provision for that. The provision made for vocational training is very meagre and very inadequate. Proper attention is also not being given to the trade education in the ITIs.

I am very sorry to state that in spite of my attempts to get information about the implementation of this Apprentice Act, I could not get that information. I would urge upon the Government to take follow up action about the implementation of this Act. They should see whether it has helped the persons who are given this training and concessions, and whether they get employment after this apprenticeship training. If they are not employed thereafter, what is the use of giving them training in the IITs and other places. Even if they are not employed thereafter, you can imagine the frustration in their mind. This position needs to be ascertained throughout the country. Government must look to this aspect also.

The Statement of Objects and Reasons states :

"The scheme also provides for training of weaker sections, specially the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes, minorities, physically handicapped and women."

It also says :

"A pilot scheme called Special Vocational Education Training Scheme to provide 'on the job training' to the product of the vocational stream was launched in 1983-84..."

What has been the experience of it ? The Government always claims that they have tried to help the underprivileged,

the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, minorities and the women. There is also certain reservations for these categories in the Constitution. In spite of that reservation, the training which has been provided to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes is very much inadequate. What was the position on 31st October, 1984 so far as the special vocational training was concerned ? Nearly 12699 persons were given training Out of those trainees, only 400 belonged to the scheduled castes, which is hardly three per cent, where as they were entitled to 14 per cent. Why ? Should not the Government have taken care to see that this training was given to the boys and girls belonging to the scheduled castes ? They were very much entitled to it under the provisions made for them The position in respect of scheduled tribes is very much disappointing. Only 65 persons belonging to the scheduled tribes were given this training. It comes to only half per cent. Only 65 of them got training in the total number of nearly thirteen thousand trainees. This only shows that the Government is not serious.

The Bill also says :

"The opportunity is also being awaited of to amend Section 3A of the Act so as to remove difficulties in the working of the scheme of reservations of training places for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes."

This was sufficient to take adequate care of certain provisions. If the provisions are not being implemented, then what is the use of having those provisions ? So, it is very clear from this fact that the thing which ought to have been done is not being done and the provisions are not being implemented properly.

Sir, I would like to bring one more aspect to the attention of the Government. Now many new industries are coming up in our country for which new type of skills and workmanship is required. Nowhere in the public institutions like ITI, have I seen training being imported in these new trades or skills. Training to acquire these new skills is not introduced in any

of the Government-run training centres and employment opportunity which can be created in these new industries is not being made available to the students who are studying in the IFIs or in other technical institutions run by the Government because these courses are not there. So, I would urge upon the Government to introduce all these new courses in the Government-run institutions so that sufficient employment potential can be created in these new fields of industry and trade.

It is said in the Financial Memorandum that training facilities will be provided to 4000 trainees in 1986-87 and Rs. 96 lakhs will be reimbursed by the Central Government. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether this training will be imparted this year, i.e. in the calendar year 1986-87 and whether 4,000 students will be given training and Rs. 96 lakhs will be reimbursed.

I have to say a lot but due to lack of time, I am unable to do so. So far as the apprentices are concerned, I would urge upon the Government that proper protection should be extended to them. They are being exploited as bonded labour. They cannot fight for their rights in the hope that after the apprenticeship period is over, they may be absorbed in the industry. But they are not absorbed and I urge upon the Government to take care of this aspect and see that their interests are protected.

[Translation]

SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE (Nasik) :
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Apprentices (Amendment) Bill brought forward in this House. I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister for it. As the hon. Members have told, this amending Bill has been brought forward after 25 years. For this also it is a welcome step.

As all know, unemployment is increasing in the country on a very large scale. In comparison to the large number of unemployed person in the country, we will be able to absorb only very few persons under Apprentices Act. All the hon. Members of this House have submitted the fact that the educated youth of the country have not

[Shri Murlidhar Mane]

been able to get employment even after undergoing full training. Besides this, the treatment meted out to the educated youth during training is very unseemly. The factory owners forget the fact that the persons, who come to the factory for work and for undergoing training are also good citizens of the country. But such type of work is taken from those workers which should not have been taken from them. They are not given proper training. The hon. Minister should look into it. I would also like to give suggestion that trainees should be attached with the trained workers. In this way they will be able to get good training and they will also take interest in the work.

We have come across a number of instances where in case of strike, controversy etc. in some factory, the apprentices have been forced to work there during the strike. Besides undergoing training they are also asked to step up production. They have no union. Therefore, they are forced to do all type of work themselves.

In Maharashtra, Employment Promotion Programme has been in force. The State Government sponsors persons to the factory for training under this programme with a view to removing unemployment. Under this programme, the Government gives stipend of Rs. 200 to the trainee and the factory-owner has also to give stipend of Rs. 200 to them. But there has been a number of cases where only the Government gave stipend to the trainees. The factory-owners did not give anything to them. There are not only one but a number of such factories which did not make any contribution towards this. Under such circumstances when the trainee wants to leave the work, he is asked to stay further on the plea that the factory owner had not received the cheque of Rs. 200 from the Government and that payment would be made to him after the cheque has been received. In this way he is made to prolong his stay and made to work more.

I shall urge the hon. Minister that a number of persons work under Apprentices

Act but is there any machinery to check whether the apprentices are employed thereafter the completion of three months' training or they are simply asked to go. There should be some machinery to check it. We come across a number of cases in many factories apprentices are taken for three years' training and after three years they are not absorbed there. Ultimately they have to go elsewhere. The industrialists are in league with one another to see that the scheme of the Government does not succeed. Here we talk of providing training and employment to educated youths but the capitalists take money from us and do not allow the scheme to succeed. Therefore, the Government should evolve some machinery to check these industrialists. With these words, I conclude.

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK
(Sonepat) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Apprentices (Amendment) Bill. I would like to say a few things in this connection. Many hon. Members have expressed their views on it in their own style. But nobody dwelt on the meaning of the Act and other important questions like why was the Apprentices Act enacted in 1961 and whether any amendments can be brought to this Act. Many hon. Members spoke about things which were not related to this Act. Many of them said that this amendment has been brought after a long time, i.e., after 25 years. I would like to point out here, that amendments are not brought keeping in view the number of years or that more amendments should be made in the Act if it is being done after many years. The need of the hour is that this amendment should be made in this Act and that is why it is being done. The Government has brought this amendment to remove certain technical difficulties in the Act and to provide benefit of vocational training to weaker sections of society. I thank the Government for making provision to give special assistance to the weaker sections.

The House may be aware that the present education system was introduced in 1881 by Lord Macauley and the sole purpose was to produce clerks as they were required in large numbers at that time. Englishmen used to be engineers, doctors and bureaucrats. But today as we went on making

progress, we felt the need to do away with this education system. The Hon. Prime Minister gave a new direction to the country by introducing the new education policy. This new policy provides more opportunities of employment. I dare say that it is not possible to ensure employment to all through this Act which is the aim of the Government. Probably, there is not even a single hon. Member of this august House who might have been an apprentice himself, but I have been an apprentice in 1965-66. The Advocates Act of 1965 envisaged that the LL.B. Course—which is a training for the lawyers—would be of two years' duration while the student will have to become an apprentice of a senior lawyer in the third year. I was an apprentice of a senior lawyer in 1966. I want to submit here that this was carried on an experimental basis for two years. Later, when it was found that the output of the apprentice was nil, this provision in the Advocates' Act 1961, was deleted. We did not learn anything there. We had to merely carry his bag and do other small errands for him. This was done during apprenticeship and it is a good thing that it has been checked.

Sir, I believe that there is not even a single Act in this country which intentes to harm the people or is not in public interest and this Bill is one of that kind. The flaw creeps in when it comes to implementation. The financial memorandum attached to this Bill reveals that Rs. 28 lakhs will be spent on this during the year and after this amendment it will increase by another Rs. 10 to 15 lakhs. Besides ensuring whether we are getting the desired output by spending so much, we have to see whether it is of any use. We should not merely pass this Bill and appoint some people as apprentices in the factories. It has been often observed that those who are appointed as apprentices merely mark their attendance at the factories and the Government funds are thus wasted. Majority of hon. Members expressed the view that unemployment is a bane for this country. I would like to submit that is the unemployment problem which is behind the Assam, Punjab and Mizoram problems that the country is facing today. There is saying that an idle man's brain is the devil's workshop. I am referring to it in the context of Haryana. If the people get employment

there I feel that nobody will go to attend meetings which are organised by Congress or any opposition party. The people attend these meetings because they are sitting idle. They are in search of jobs and whoever makes false promises to them, they go and listen to him. I mean to say that the country is today facing many problems which may apparently seem to be law and order problems or of other nature but in fact there are economic reasons behind them. Therefore, I feel that unless the economic problems are resolved the Government will not be able to deal with other problems.

It has been mentioned in the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill that this provision will reduce pressure on higher education and it is true but the question remains how much? About 4,000 people will become apprentices during this year and in the next four years, their number will go upto 21,000. It has been stated in the Financial Memorandum that in the next four years 21,000 people will get training under apprenticeship but that will not help resolve the unemployment problem. Therefore, I think that this has to be seriously considered. Today we emphasize again and again that everybody should be given basic education and the higher education should be limited to a few. Others should be provided job-oriented education. There is provision for those who have been provided job oriented education or technical education to work as apprentices for two or three years. If there is a provision to provide Rs. 400 to an apprentice, I would suggest that the Centre and State should equally pay Rs. 200 each to him whereas the industrialist, where the apprentice is working, should pay him Rs. 400. Thus he should get Rs. 800. When the industrialist will have to pay from his own funds, then he will check it and will also see his work, but as has been said by the hon. Members who spoke prior to me, the money given by the Government is paid to them and industrialist does not pay anything from his own resources. This thing can be checked if the payment is made through a cheque so that industrialist might not get his signatures on a blank register. When the payment will be made through cheque, there will be a proof in support of the payment having been received by him.

[Shri Dharam Pal Singh Malik]

At the same time, some hon. Members have also spoken about minimum wages. I for one consider the Employment Exchange Act more important than the Minimum Wages Act because it has a provision that the industry employing 20 or more persons will have to make recruitment through the Employment Exchange. I can say before this House that 90 per cent of industrialists do not make recruitment through the Employment Exchange; instead they make recruitment according to their own sweet will. This leads to exploitation of the workers and consequent dampening of their morale and they do not get jobs in the real sense of the term. In this context, I would like to suggest that if you want to solve the problem of unemployment, stringent punishment should be awarded to the one who makes recruitment without utilising the services of the Employment Exchange. Although the Employment Exchange Act provides for punishment, yet there is hardly any person in the country who has been convicted or fined for violation of any clause of this Act, and we daily see that they make appointments on higher posts on daily wages basis at their own sweet will and regularise them later on. This thing should be checked.

While thanking you for giving me an opportunity to speak, I support this amending Bill.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support this Bill and welcome the setting up of Centres for imparting training to the apprentices. I congratulate the hon. Minister for Regional Training Centres that are being set up for giving training in Agriculture. He also deserves congratulations for making a provision for imparting training to the personnel in the agro-based industries. Training should also be imparted to the carpenters, weavers, blacksmiths and the like in the rural areas.

At the same time, I would like to draw your attention to the Wheel and Axle Plant of the Railways at Bangalore. I.T.I. trained personnel have been recruited there. They are asked to do the work of a Khalasi, of a

sweeper and of a labourer. My submission is that they are recruited for the training of a moulder and a fitter and as such they should be given the work of these trades. If they refuse to work as Khalasis, they are marked absent and are shunted out. When they represent, they are told that since they are under training, they will have to do whatever work is assigned to them. Now, with whom should they register their grievances ? They cannot represent against the injustice done to them. Therefore, I would like to submit that whether it is a private firm or a Government Undertaking, it should be made compulsory that the apprentice is given the training in the particular trade for which he has been recruited and no other work is assigned to him.

All your Public Undertakings and private industries give them employment in their own concerns after giving them training. As a result of it, apprentices trained in Government Centres do not get any job. Therefore, I want that Government should ensure that I.T.I. trained personnel or other certificate-holders get admission as apprentices in the industries. The Public Undertakings and private industries should recruit apprentices through Employment Exchanges. For this purpose, the names of the apprentices should be registered with your training bureaus.

The apprentice should be assigned the work in the particular trade for which he has been selected. He should do the work that has been prescribed for him at the time of admission. He should not be removed from training if he refuses to do the work other than assigned to him.

What is happening in the factories ? If three workers are required to be put on a machine, one worker is engaged and two apprentices are put on that machine. Thus, the people run their factories by overburdening the apprentices and earn profit. The hours of work for apprentices should be fixed. Since, they remain unemployed, they are prepared to work for Rs. 150 instead of Rs. 300 or Rs. 200. Thus, the factory owners make much profit through these apprentices. Therefore, provision should be made to ensure full payment for the work put in by them.

I would request that a provision should be incorporated under which it should be made compulsory that all apprentices should be recruited through the Employment Exchanges so that you may have a control over them. Secondly, they should be given the same work that has been assigned to them at the time of admission. They should not be turned out if they refuse to do other type of work.

Just now, I gave you an example of a Public Undertaking. At the same time, I also want that training Centres should be set up where there are industries. These Centres should also be opened in backward areas, otherwise what we see is that the people become restive. I would like to remind you that all our engineering students are becoming Naxalites. You might have heard and read in the newspapers that in the event of not getting any job, the students after passing Engineering from colleges become Naxalites and are held by the police. Whatever the State, whether it is Uttar Pradesh, or it is Bihar...*(Interruptions)....* Where is the question of B.J.P. here? The people become Naxalites in Warrangal in Andhra Pradesh which has been ruled by the Congress for 40 years. Why do they become Naxalites? Because they do not get jobs even after passing Matriculation or Engineering examination. They have to pick up a gun, being unemployed. Therefore, I want that employment to 90 per cent of I.T.I. trained people should be ensured. There is no unemployment problem in Punjab. Disturbances in Punjab are not due to unemployment. But in Warrangal in Andhra Pradesh, the doctor, engineers remain unemployed and form their own parties, go to jungles and wage a fight against the injustice being done to the people. Today, people roam about the streets unemployed even after getting education and training. The Naxalites entice them to join their ranks. Therefore, I request the hon. Minister that more and more training centres should be set up as soon as possible and Government's programmes such as TRYSEM and Self Employment should be accelerated. Under these programmes, training should be given at district and tehsil level. I would say that it is necessary to give this training upto village level.

You have made provision for 12,000 people in the Seventh Five Year Plan. There are 10,000 seats in Andhra Pradesh alone and in Karnataka and Maharashtra, there are colleges in every district. There are lakhs of seats there Rs. 10,000 to 50,000 are demanded as donation for admission in engineering. Therefore, I want that more and more of such training centres should be set up so that such unscrupulous people are not able to harm the interests of the country by instigating the people.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, my turn has come late and this Bill also has been brought late, but it is better late than never. I have deep regard for the hon. Labour Minister and the Labour Ministry always brings forward good Bills, but they do not become effective. In the present Bill, it seems a very poor beginning has been made. In the beginning there is a provision for the training of 4000 persons and the total target is of 12000 persons. I request the hon. Minister to keep in mind while giving reply that this number should at least be equal to half the students passing out of the I.T. Is and provision in the budget should be made accordingly. In the present state of our economy and with the advancement being made in the field of technology, we require people trained in vocational institutions rather than white collar workers. The vocational education, the 10 plus 2 system, has been stressed keeping in view the above fact but I am sorry to say that every State Government has not laid stress on this system in a uniform way. I want to urge the hon. Labour Minister, and I am sorry to disturb him while he is talking to the hon. Lady Minister, but he is the only person to whom I want to address point.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : I am listening to you.

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to how many States are spending even 20 per cent of their educational budget on

[Shri Harish Rawat]

the vocational education ? There would be a few such States. In a State like Uttar Pradesh, only nominal commercial training is given in typewriting. Tamilnadu has of course made a beginning, but this also is negligible keeping in view the entire country where 50 lakh youths are passing out every year under this programme of training. Only 2 to 5 per cent of the students have been able to receive this training. This, I think, is a matter of serious concern and the hon. Minister should pay attention to it.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I welcome this Amendment Bill and praise the hon. Labour Minister for it, but, at the same time, I would like to say that in the main principal there are so many loopholes and defects, with the help of which the employers always exploit the apprentices. Many things have been said about it and I would like to repeat them I urge the hon. Labour Minister that unless the employers are forced by the Act itself to provide employment to the apprentices after training, this exploitation will continue. At present the situation is that youths are recruited in the name of apprentice training and they are made to do all kinds of jobs. Even the lot of the labourers is better than them because they are associated with one or the other trade union and so they cannot be exploited. The apprentice is not allowed to participate in the trade union activities. He can not participate in such things because an uncertain future haunts him. They work more due to the fear of uncertain future and due also to the assurance given by the employer that they would be absorbed in service. This should be ensured that the employers do not exploit the apprentices. There should be some guarantee for his future that his work and training will be useful at one place or the other. There are 50 per cent such trainees who do not get employment afterwards. Today, there are a number of youths who have received education under the 10 plus 2 pattern, but they are jobless. Even the youths passing out of I.T.I.s are unemployed. We should find some solution to this

problem. There should be some compulsion for the industries to recruit a certain number of trainees. There is no such compulsion for them at present. The need-based vocational courses should be started in the whole country. Government should guarantee employment to the trained persons. In the present set up, many ministries are looking after this work. The Labour Ministry enacts laws. The States also are working in this field. But there is no apex body to coordinate the work of all the agencies. I say that there should be some way to bring about coordination among the people working in different fields. There should be some monitoring authority.

I would like to mention something about I.T.I.s also. You can judge the quality of training provided there by having a look at the tools and appliances used in the I.T.I.s. It can also be judged as to how much qualified is the person who imparts training. You can see the best of the I.T.I.s in Uttar Pradesh and you will find quite obsolete machines there. I would like to suggest that there should be a model I.T.I. in every district and it should be granted aid by the Centre. And all the other I.T.I.s should function on that pattern. The Labour Ministry and the Ministry of Human Resource Development should formulate a scheme to bring about improvements in the I.T.I.s. With these words, I conclude.

**SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL
(Kopargaon) :** Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak. I think I am the last Member to speak on this Bill. I welcome this Bill. Previously the provision of vocationalisation was not there. It has been my experience that in the rural colleges where 10 plus 2 System has been adopted, where there is vocationalisation, and the restructuring of courses, the employment rate is 100 per cent. Where there has been no vocationalisation, the courses should be restructured because without it nobody is going to be benefited. While supporting this Bill, I want to give some suggestions. There is a provision for 'on job-training' in this Bill with a view to give practical training and to import more and more training about the machines.

[English]

"To increase the productivity of man and machine in the quality and quantity."

[Translation]

I agree with this, but you have further said :

17 hrs.

[English]

"The object, therefore, is to provide on-job-training to the products of the vocational stream so that adequate competence and skill required .."

[Translation]

All this is correct, but keeping in view the rural needs, these trades, whether of apprenticeship or of vocationalisation, should be restructured. You want that there should be 25 trades at the maximum, but if we want to enter into the 21st century then we will have to reconsider the number of trades and improve them. It is proper to increase the number of trades from many points of view. I think, we would not be able to achieve our targets unless we increase the number of trades.

So far as the provision of funds is concerned, I want to give some suggestions. The reason is that a number of hon. members have mentioned about TRYSEM programme :

[English]

"Rural Youth training scheme a big flop."

[Translation]

We have noticed in regard to the new item for 1985-86 that even 10 per cent of the target has not been achieved in the matter of imparting training. Only a few have got self-employment after the training. You take the example of Bihar where 25800 persons were estimated to be trained but only 4800 were given training and out of them only a little more than 1700 per-

sons have been able to get self employment. The same is the case of Madhya Pradesh where 6000 persons out of the estimated 18000 could get training and only 2300 persons got self-employment. The same is the case in Tamilnadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Assam, Kerala, etc. The situation in Punjab is still worse. There is only one reason behind all this and I want that there should be improvements in the facilities of training for self-employment. To achieve all this, the improvement in the system of education is a must. Government should provide adequate funds for this purpose. Besides, we have to encourage some voluntary organisations also. The people belonging to the economically weaker sections or the scheduled castes or scheduled tribes can go to the Government training centres but the voluntary organisations are need to be encouraged for the people who want to get training by paying for it. These is noting wrong in it.

If you read its Annexure, you will be surprised to read its scheme :

[English]

"In every designated trade, training places shall be reserved by the employer for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes "

[Translation]

But there is no such provision in our industrial laws and the private industrialists do not want to recruit the scheduled caste and scheduled tribe people to the extent of 34 per cent. You will have to make comprehensive amendments for this purpose and this is how we can provide employment to many people.

I want to point out one more thing. There is a provision in it :

[English]

"(a) for failure on the part of the employer to carry out the terms and conditions of the contract, the employer shall pay to the apprentice such compensation..."

[Shri Balasaheb Vikhe Patil]

[Translation]

This can lead to victimisation. Several hon. Members have expressed their doubts to the effect that at many places people are being victimised and exploited. I think a serious thought is required to be given to this aspect.

Now I want to point out one thing about the infrastructure. You provide loans also for that. The labourers should also be given some facilities because so many people are doing labour :

[English]

"An apprentice shall not be paid by his employer on the basis of piece work nor shall he be required to take part in any output bonus or other incentive scheme."

17.04 hrs.

(MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the chair*)

[Translation]

An ordinary worker gets bonus as well as some incentives but a trained worker under this law is deprived of all these benefits. This is not justified. I would like to submit to the hon. Minister that the trained workers should also get incentive and bonus based on production. We have seen that some of our rural industries give incentives as well as bonus to their labourers but the workers in the big industries do not get any such benefit because the big industrialists do not want to part with anything. You will have to make some provision in the law to rectify this. Though it is not obligatory but keeping in view the unemployment situation, the Government should make some arrangements whereby every employer may recruit some persons. In spite of increase in the productivity due to victimisation, its benefits are not given to the workers.

I would like to give one or two suggestions. The change made in the new law of MRTA gives them the facility of earning Rs. 100 crores but they have some social

accountability also. Why do you not compel them to train a certain number of trainees ? Let them use this profit for this purpose. When we are giving them the facility, allowing them to earn profit and making funds of the term lending institutions available to them, we want them to be socially accountable also. But at the moment they have no responsibility. What are you going to do for that ?

Imparting training to 12000 persons is nothing. If we want, it can be 1,20,000 also, but for that the Government should have the will to get this done. They should further amend the law and make it stringent. The companies coming under MRTA Act should make some funds available for 'on-job training'. Why should it not be made obligatory for the textile mills sugar mills and other industries to earmark some amount of their profits for training purpose ?

Certain percentage should be reserved for the rural children and the children of the weaker sections. They should get more facilities. This small amendment is not going to bring results. Many hon. Members have expressed concerned and we too are concerned over the fact that you have not given any figures regarding the requirements. You have given figures only about the programmes that you are going to take in hand. We have to achieve 100 times more than what was been shown in the figures.

Lastly, I would suggest that in our villages there are sugar mills, spinning mills, weaving and oil mills which are run on cooperative basis. They should be asked to provide 'on-job training'. When this is done, only then there will be improvement, otherwise we will enact the law but the industrialists, who run the industries with our money, will maintain the status quo. The people who are earning profit, who come under the MRTA Act and who are getting soft loans and loans from the term lending institutions, they should shell out some profit for the training purpose. This I consider to be imperative. It should be made obligatory. Only then the work of apprenticeship sans exploitation will be possible.

In conclusion, I thank you for the opportunity given to me to speak.

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Members for having given full support to this Bill though some of my friends on the others side have some reservations. My friend Dr. Datta Samant gave limited support.

SHRI NARAYAN CHAUBEY : Like that of limited stop bus.

SHRI P.A SANGMA : I am also grateful to the hon. Members for having given very valuable suggestions. In fact the House was unanimous that this amendment is not enough and that Government may have to think about more and comprehensive amendment to this Act. I agree to the suggestions of the House and we shall be coming with a comprehensive amendment to the Act. In fact, the Central Apprenticeship Council has already appointed a Working Group in October last year to go into the functioning of the scheme itself as to how these are being implemented. It has also been entrusted to go into the implementation of this Act after having gone through all these, they will suggest whether amendments were required to be done. So, this Working Group is already going into all these aspects. Hopefully, when the Central Apprenticeship Council will meet in October this year, they will be able to submit a final report. I am given to understand that this Working Group has already had four regional seminars all over the country and we hope to get the report by October. After we get the report, we will examine those things and the suggestions which have been given today and yesterday by the hon. Members. We will certainly keep them in mind while we come with a comprehensive amendment to this Act.

Sir, we have come here with a limited issue of introducing a new course and also to remove some loopholes in the reservation policy for scheduled caste and scheduled tribes. Perhaps we could have come, let us say, after October. But the idea of coming with this was also to know the mood of the House, to be frank; so that

when we come with comprehensive amendments, then we can give due consideration to the advices and suggestions given by the Hon. Members.

The new education policy emphasizes on the vocationalisation of the education, or we may call it job-oriented education. This amendment is in line with the new education policy. At present under the Apprentices Act we have three categories of apprentices contemplated One is, trade apprentice course including ITI students which is meant for standard 5th to 10th those who have completed standard 5th to standard 10th. Second is, Technician Apprentice for the diploma holders and third is, graduate apprentices for graduates in engineering technology, Now we want to add the fourth category for the Plus-2 students.

This is how we have come with this amendment to add a new category of apprentices for 10+2 students. We are calling it Technician Vocational Apprenticeship. We hope that this amendment will result in at least three things. That is, in pursuance of the new education policy it will be an attempt to vocationalise the education. Secondly we hope that it may give an opportunity for those who have finished this training for self-employment. Thirdly it will certainly relieve pressure on the general higher education system.

The points that have been raised and emphasized by the Hon. Members are that the number of trainees that we have projected and the amount of money that we have provided are too little. Well, it may be too little. I am not certainly satisfied with what has been provided with, I wish something more could have been given. But when we talk about the new category of apprentices that we are trying to introduce, it has to be seen from the context of the whole vocational training that we are giving and the apprenticeship training that is going on in the country.

As I have said, there are three categories which are already existing and this is the fourth one. I think we have to look in totality. If we look at different courses that are already going on, now we

[Shri P. A. Sangma]

may find that under the first category of apprenticeship training we have the capacity of 1,81,935 seats all over the country. Then, for the graduate and diploma courses the total seats available are 26,240. Over and above, we have the ITIs all over the country with a capacity of 2,60,000. That makes in fact the existing seats available in all the three courses, 4,88,175. After the introduction of the fourth course we will have 12,000 additional seats and the total seats available in the country for apprenticeship training in all the four categories and ITIs will be a little over five lakhs. So, it is not that bad. I am saying that it is not that bad because the next question comes whether the existing seats which are available are being properly utilised. That is another question.

I tried to look at those figures and I am sorry to say that the existing seats which are available in these courses are not being utilised fully. For example, in apprenticeship training out of 1,91,935 seats available the total utilised seats are 1,36,345. These figures are for the year 1985-86. Therefore, we still have unutilised seats to the tune of 55,590. If you look at the graduate and the diploma courses the total seats available in the country are 26,240 and out of these seats only 13,746 are utilised. So we have 12,494 seats unutilised. Fortunately, in the ITIs all over the country all the seats are being fully utilised. I hope that whatever seats we are making available now under the fourth category will be fully utilised.

I can conceagain make a statement here that we shall see how it takes off. The projected figures can be flexible. I think the amout which is projected here can also be flexible. But, of course, this is going to be administered by the Ministry of Human Resources but I believe if the programme takes off well, I think, the Government can certainly be flexible and, if necessary, we may even come up with higher seats or higher allocations at a later stage depending on how it works.

Sir, some hon. Members pointed out about the 25 trades that we are going to introduce under this new category and also the list having not been given. I will read out the list of these 25 trades Shri Tombi Singh wanted to know whether the new course will have relevance to the North-Eastern region. I am happy to say that the new trades which we are going to introduce have a lot of relevance for the North-Eastern region. I will read it out— Accountancy and auditing; Banking; Marketing and salesmanship; office Secretaryship/Stenography; Food preservation; Bakery and confectionery; Poultry farming; Fisheries/fish processing; Dairying; Medical laboratory technologyassistants; Health worker/nursing; Child care and nutrition; Health care and beauty culture; Ophthalmic technique; Crop cultivation/production; Sericulture; Horticulture/Floriculture; Plant protection; Dress design and making; Textile and designing; Civil construction/maintenance; Mechanical servicing; Electrical servicing; Electronics servicing and Automobile servicing. These are the 25 trades

AN HON. MEMBER : What about carpentry ?

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : That comes under trade apprentices. We have already got 135 trades for trade apprentices. The 25 trades which I have just now mentioned are the new trades which we propose to introduce. We do not want to conflict with the III and trade apprentices, courses which are already there. These are the new trades which we propose to introduce keeping in view the requirements in various areas including North-Eastern region as has been mentioned by Shri Tombi Singh.

Some hon. Members have voiced their concern about the functioning of the ITIs and that the equipment that they are using are outdated and modernization is required etc. I quite agree with them, the facilities available are not up to date the standards of the ITIs in the country need to be upgraded and moderanised. For the first time in the 7th Plan, for the modernisation of the ITIs in the country, we have made a Plan allocation of Rs. 17 crores and to start with we are going to choose those

ITIs which are fifteen years or more old, because we thought that those who have done quite a bit of work should be modernised first. As I said, we will start modernizing of those ITIs which are 15 years or more old and we have a plan allocation of Rs. 17 crores for this. It is a very small amount but let us start. It is for the first time that we are doing it.

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : You should set up one model I.T.I in every District Headquarter.

[English]

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : Perhaps we will have to look at the entire policy of how to run and how to maintain the ITIs. I propose to take a meeting to review the whole thing. The ITIs are not only run by the States Governments, but these are run by the private people also and they have to be affiliated to NCVT; they have to get affiliation and recognition. We have a large number of ITIs; there is a mushroom growth of them in the country and they are coming for affiliation. Mr. Thomas is here. In States like Kerala a number of ITIs are coming up and they are asking for affiliation. Mr. Anthony has also written a number of letters. We have to look at the whole thing, whether we should modernise or update the present ITIs or allow the people to go on starting more ITIs. All these aspects are to be seen. I hope we will take a decision on that also very soon.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV (Alwar) : You should prescribe some standards for training the teachers also, so that they have the latest knowledge about the up-to-date technology.

SHRI P. A. SANGMA : We already have. We have a training institute for them with a capacity of about one thousand two hundred. It does not come within the purview of this Act.

Then, of course, one very important and pertinent question that has been raised in the House is that out of those people who have already been trained in ITI and

those who have obtained their diploma of degree, how many of them have been employed and whether it is easy for them to get employment. Sir, I have no figure at all in this regard. But I have instructed that we should make a sample survey because it is very difficult to have an entire survey on that aspect. Through this sample survey, we will try to find out as to how these trainees who have completed their training are living, whether they have got a job, if so whether it is in the Government or whether it is self-employment or it is in the public sector or private sector. We propose to do a sample survey on that and as soon as I get the report...

AN HON. MEMBER : Employment Exchanges can be utilised for this purpose.

SHRI ANIL BASU : Do you think that the survey will provide them the jobs ?

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is a sample survey to know the conditions of the people who received the training.

SHRI ANIL BASU : He does not know the conditions of those who are getting trained.

SHRI P. A. SANGMA : I know the conditions of the people of this country when I know my own condition. I can tell you my condition. I have, myself, been a very poor man. I know people's condition. So please don't ever say that.

(Interruptions)

This sample survey will certainly help us in knowing the position and condition of these people who have already been trained. And unless we know the position, we cannot formulate any policy and we cannot find any solution for that. When the survey report comes, I will certainly be glad to place that report on the Table of the House.

Then Sir, a point has been raised about the reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes that has been a very poor intake of these Scheduled Castes and

[Shri P. A. Sangma]

Scheduled Tribe candidates. The Act provided for trade-wife reservation of seats based on the percentage of population. Therefore, they did not qualify. Now we are going to take the availability of the seats in totality rather than having it trade-wise. So, after this amendment, I hope the intake of tribal and Scheduled Caste students will certainly go up.

These are the few points that I wanted to mention. As I said in the beginning, the valuable suggestions that the hon. members have made, will certainly be noted and they will certainly be taken into consideration when we come to Parliament again for a comprehensive amendment as desired by the House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill further to amend the Apprentices Act, 1961, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We shall now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

*Clause-2 (Amendment of
Section-2)*

SHRI D.B. PATIL : I beg to move :

"Page 1 line 9, -

omit "in section 2," (1)

Sir, tautology is a good form of literature. Tautology Means saying the same thing two times of the same Time, but in different words. It has no place so far as legal terminology is concerned. But through somebody's mistak in Clause 2, the words 'in section 2' occurred twice. So these words 'in Section 2' should be omitted. I am happy to know that the hon. Minister is prepared to accept my amendment and I thank him.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Do you accept the amendment ?

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : Sir, I accept the amendment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"Page 1, line 9, —

omit "in section 2," (1)

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 2, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

*Clause 2. as amended. was
added to the Bill.*

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

*Clause 4 (Amendment of
Section 3 A)*

SHRI D.B. PATIL : I beg to move :

Page 2, line 24,—

after "and" insert—

"in the states and Union Territories where there is reservation in educational institutions for backward classes and other backward classes, then in such States and Union Territories for backward classes and for other backward classes and" (2)

Sir, the Central Government have provided reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes only because these communities are socially and educationally backward in our country. The Mandal Commission was appointed to examine as to which are those particular classes and communities that are socially and educationally backward. The Mandal Commission identified that nearly 52 per cent of the total population, even nowadays is socially and educationally backward belonging to certain classes and Comemnunities. Even though the Central Government have note taken any steps to provide any reservation for them, certain States like Tamil

Nadu, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, etc. have provided some facilities in admission to educational institutions, and reservations in service for these backward classes. So, I have suggested that wherever reservations are provided to backward classes, in those States at least this advantage should be provided to them.

SHRI P. A. SANGMA : There is no uniform policy on reservation to backward classes.

It differs from State to State. Even the definition differs which type of community is a backward class community and which is not. Therefore, in the Central Act, we cannot have the reservation. This is number one. In the third Amendment, the Member has said about the inclusion of the word "Union Territory." The definition in Section 2 of the main Act Clause 'n' says that "all States" also include Union Territories. So it is not required.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I now put Amendment moved by Shri D.B. Patil to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 2 was put and negatived

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 4 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4 was allow to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Clause 4A (New). Shri D.B. Patil.

SHRI D.B. PATIL (Kolaba) : I beg to move :

Page 2,—

after line 27, insert—

'4A. In section 3A of the principal Act,—

(a) in sub-section (2),—

(i) after the words "Scheduled Tribes", the words "and for backward classes and other backward classes in the States and Union Territories where there is reservation for backward classes other backward classes" shall be inserted.

(ii) after the words "of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes", the words "and the backward classes and other backward classes" shall be inserted.

(iii) after the words "the State" the words "or Union Territory" shall be inserted.

(b) In the Explanation to subsection (2), after the word "Constitution", the words "and the expressions backward classes and other backward classes shall have the meaning as have been defined by the State and Union Territory concerned" shall be inserted.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishenganj) : I beg to move :

Page 2,—

after line 27, insert—

4A In Section 3A of the principal Act, after sub-section (2), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely :-

(3) The employer shall select the trainees against places other than those reserved for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in any trade, in such a manner so as to ensure that the selection generally reflects the population composition of the district in which the place of training is located". (6)

Mr. Deput Speaker, Sir, first I would like to welcome the assurance given by the

[Shri Syed Shahabuddin]

the hon. Minister about the comprehensive Bill that he proposes to bring before the House which I presume shall end exploitation of the apprentices and the misuse of the present Apprentices Act and purge the Act of inadequacies, omissions and contradictions. I only wish to inform him and I am sure he is aware of it that apart from our own valuable experience in the field of apprentice training, the ILO has set certain international standards and I presume that the Government will keep those standards in mind while bringing the comprehensive Act.

Sir, as far the Amendment that I have suggested, it arises from Paragraph 3 of the Statement of Objects and Reasons. It mentions "that the scheme introduced in 1983-84 provides for training of weaker sections, specially the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, minorities, physically handicapped and women." However, in formulating the Bill itself, he has of course said something about protecting the rights of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes which is most welcome. But he seems to have forgotten the minorities, the physically handicapped and women. So, the suggestion that has been made in this Amendment is this that in selecting the apprentices by any industrial unit, the catchment area population composition should be kept in view. As we have discussed in this House on many occasions that in distributing Government patronage, in distributing certain facilities, it should be as broad based as possible. Therefore, I am suggesting here that in order to make the youth belonging to all sections of the national community, to all communities making them more employable, it is absolutely essential that the process of selection must be broad based and if must reflect the population composition of the catchment area. This is why I am suggesting this Amendment, Mr. Deputy Speaker and I request the hon. Minister that in view of the Paragraph 3 of his own Statement of Objects and Reasons, he may kindly accept it.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : Sir, it is difficult to accept the suggestion though it seems to me very good and I can only

assure the hon. Member that when we come next time, I will certainly keep it in mind. But as is, I can assure the hon. Member that I looked at it after getting his Amendment and tried to look for the figures of all these types of people, whether they are really getting it or not and I find their representation in all the institutions is very substantial. For example in the Apprenticeship Training, out of 1,36,345, the minorities have got 16,445, physically handicapped 496, women have got 3465. So like that, it is not bad. The figure is not bad. So, our intention is always to give them preference, but to bring it in the Bill, I am afraid at this stage, it will not be possible for us.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I put Amendments moved by Shri D.B. Patil and Shri Syed Shahabuddin to the vote of the House.

*Amendments No. 3 and 6 were
put and negatived,*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Clause 5. Shri Chinta Mohan...absent. The question is :

"That Clause 5 stand part of the Bill"

The Motion was adopted.

Clause 5 was added to the Bill

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now clause 6. Shri Mool Chand Daga-not present.

Dr. Chinta Mohan-not present. The question is :

"That Clause 6 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 6 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 1, Enacting Formula and the long Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI P. A. SANGMA : I beg to move :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

INDIAN ELECTRICITY (AMENDMENT) BILL

17.36 hrs.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : I beg to move :

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Electricity Act, 1910, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Hon. Members will agree with me that the power sector has been showing significant improvement, especially over the last 3-4 years. The target of generating 170 billion units of power last year was exceeded and showed improvement of 8.5 per cent over the previous year. The target for this year is 190 billion units, which will be an improvement of 12 per cent over last year. Of course, the demand for power is also rising continuously, resulting in shortage of power in certain States. We are trying to improve commissioning of projects, and optimum utilisation of the available capacity. We have also been trying to bring down the transmission and distribution losses which deprive the country of about 21 per cent of power generated. A substantial part of these losses is due to

pilferage of energy. With the expansion in the supply of power, the instances of theft of energy and tampering with electricity meters have also increased. The pilferage of energy has deprived the State Electricity Boards of their legitimate revenues. This has also contributed to the difficulties in the assessment of the demand, supply and consumption of power. It has, therefore, become necessary to effectively check the theft of power by providing a deterrent punishment for this economic offence.

Our Minister referred to it in the last session, and he had said that he would try to bring a Bill. The Bill was introduced in the last session, and has since been passed by the Rajya Sabha on 22nd July 1986.

Apart from the theft factor, we have been trying to improve the plant load factor. A centrally-sponsored Renovation and Modernisation Scheme was sanctioned for 36 thermal power stations in the country, which is expected to give additional capacity to meet the growing demand for power. In pilferage, some technical aspects are being controlled by the use of capacitors, better-equipment, more efficient transformers. But there is a substantial amount of energy lost due to theft and pilferage. Various steps have been taken initially. Vigilance squads have been instituted. They have made certain checks. They have conducted certain raids. We are also having information on the number of raids that have been conducted, the number of thefts that have been detected and we have taken action on that. At the same time, a set of guidelines have also been issued to the State Electricity Boards on reduction of transmission and distribution losses and how they could improve the theft factor. We went into all the details and with this objective these amendments have been brought. We think by this we will be able to control and curb the theft factor. We find that the present proviso lays down that according to section 39 theft or dishonest Extraction of electricity is an offence under the Indian Penal Code, but the Supreme Court set it aside saying that this was not an offence under the IPC. Hence a self-contained para has been inserted and by this insertion it will be made a cognizable offence, punishable with imprisonment or/and with fine as the situation demands.

[Shrimati Sushila Rohtagi]

At the same time, abetment is also made punishable. In most of the cases we find that pilferage or theft of electricity is done by abetment or connivance of someone who knows about electricity.

So, that also will be a cognizable offence. We also find that unauthorized reconnection of tampering with meters and things like that is also an offence and will be punishable. In addition to this, we find that it will be very difficult for us to make this effective and, therefore, the State Electricity Boards have been authorized, under this amendment, to institute prosecution.

I think, with these three amendments the theft factor can be curbed to a very great extent and I am sure all the hon. Members of the House, irrespective of party affiliations, will welcome this measure. Not only will it give more revenues to the State Electricity Boards but it will also result in improved performance for the socio-economic betterment of the country and, at the same time, put curbs on activities which are not warranted under the law.

With these few words, Sir, I commend the Bill for the consideration of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Electricity Act, 1910, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration.

DR. SUDHIR ROY (Burdwan) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, there is nothing in the Bill that one can oppose. It is a fact that widespread pilferage of electricity is taking place throughout the country and we find that influential people, not only influential people, but people with big connections are connected with such pilferage of electricity. But because they have big connections, because they are influential people, they often go scot-free. Because we have a soft political culture they can, merrily go

on breaking the law; and because we have a soft political culture we are hesitant to deal with such people, they are not caught.

Therefore, I request the hon. Minister to press more stringent measures into action to catch these offenders. The fine of Rs. 1,000 will not do. Unless there are more stringent measures of punishment these people will not have a chance to be caught. Deterrent punishment should be there.

In this connection, I would also like to point out that had there been cent per cent rural electrification as we find in Haryana and Punjab, then there would have been an economic revolution in our countryside. It would have augmented the agricultural production, it would have helped the small scale and cottage industries, it would have strengthened the forces of modernisation. But, unfortunately, the generation of electricity is not up to the mark. We cannot fully utilise the installed capacity of our power plants. The States, one after another are reeling under pressure because of heavy power cuts and because of frequent failures of monsoons. There is also less generation of hydel power. Hence, I request the hon. Minister to invest more funds in thermal power plants.

In this connection, I would also like to point out that there should be more nuclear power plants in our country and specifically in West Bengal we demand that there should be new nuclear power plants. Not only that, the Government of West Bengal has submitted proposals for constructing power plants at Mejia and Bakreswar. But these proposals have not yet been cleared. I would request the hon. Minister to expedite the proposals so that we can construct more power plants in West Bengal.

I would also like to point out that recently the D.V.C. has decreased its power supply to Raniganj and Assansol areas and consequently many industrial units had to close. They could not work fully and the people of Raniganj observed a *Bandh* on the 27th July because the DVC officials arbitrarily made this power cut, further diminishing the power supply to Raniganj.

aed Asansol industrial zones. I request the hon. Minister to look into the matter and take necessary steps.

I would also point out that even in remote village areas villagers are often involved in pilferage of electricity. This is because though poles are erected long ago and wires are pulled, they do not get electric connection because of the lethargy or bureaucratic bungling of the Electricity Boards and consequently they take recourse to illegal measures. More law and order machinery is not enough to stop this pilferage of electricity. What is required is to involve local bodies like panchayats, municipalities, etc. Voluntary bodies can also be entrusted with the task. In fact, in West Bengal panchayat bodies have been involved in this regard and they have been entrusted with the task of protecting transmitters etc Therefore, what is required is public awareness ont his issue. Government can successfully use the media for this purpose. But unfortunately we find that Doordarshan simply promotes cheap consumerism. They only advertise those goods which are used by the rich and elite. But this public awareness should be created and national campaign should be organised so that power installations and transmitters are saved and there is no theft or pilferage of electricity. But unfortunately, Government is not alert to that.

With these words, I conclude.

[Translation]

SHRI VIRDHI CHAND JAIN
(Barmer) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I welcome the Indian Electricity Amendment Bill, 1986 moved by the hon. Minister in this Houie. Through this Bill we want to amend sections 39, 44 and 47 to 50 of the orignal Act of 1910. I have repeatedly expressed my view in the House that pilferage of power should be made a cognizable offence and strict punishment should be provided for this offence. I was pleased to see the provisions of the Bill wherein it has been provided that the people pilfering power, tampering with meters and other electricity equipments will be dealt with severely. In addition, many more provisions have also been made, like the provision of

three years' sentence and enhancement of fine from Rs. 500 to Rs.5000. These are the right and well thought out steps. A special feature in the Bill is that the workers of the Electricity Department who used to cause pilferage of electricity after being encouraged by the Department engineers, who used to pilfer electricity in collusion with the agriculturists and the employees of the industrialists and went scot free in the absence of proper provision, will now according to the proposed provisions, be punished under sections 116 of the IPC. Earlier, no action could be taken against them. I congratulate and praise the hon. Minister for this step. Now it is necessary to enquire about the pilferage. In this connection, I have observed that the same engineer used to be transferred sometimes to the vigilance section and sumetimes to the distribution section or transmission side. Generally the situation is that those engineers are sent to the vigilance side who are corrupt. The pilferage that often takes place is due to the connivance of these corrupt engineers. They are protect the corrupt people. My view is that unless you create an independent and impartial machinery for holding enquiry, this theft is not going to stop. Therefore, it is necessary that an independent and impartial machinery is created which should not be under the control of the Electricity Board's chairman. There should be rather a Vigilance Department which should be specially created for this purpose. Only after this thing is done, the theft can be stopped. Otherwise that is not going to stop at all. All the Electricity Boards of all the States should adopt special and concrete measures, so far as its implementation aspect is concerned.

It is understood that the transmission and distribution losses due to theft are like this 20.87 per cent in 1982-83, 20.96 per cent in 1983-84 and 21 per cent in 1984-85. There is great need to check these increasing losses. If we are able to check these losses only, then our country can become self-sufficient in the matter of power.

To meet the shortage, lot of efforts had been made during the Sixth Five Year Plan also. Originally, in the Sixth Plan, the power capacity was targetted at 28 thousand megawatt but later on it was increased to

[Shri Virdhi Chand Jain]

32 thousand megawatts by enhancing it by 14 thousand megawatts. In the Seventh Plan also, 22 thousand megawatts are to be increased. My submission is that the targets fixed in the Sixth Five Year Plan had to be brought down and it should not happen that the target of 22 thousand megawatts which have been decided to be increased in the Seventh Plan may also to be reduced. Therefore, we should have a realistic approach. It is necessary that whatever target is fixed that should be fulfilled. In this connection, performance needs to be specially watched.

So far as Plant Load Factor is concerned, in all the State thermal plants it remains the same i.e. 50.1 per cent. This needs to be improved. It should be increased to 60 per cent. In Kota Thermal Plant, capacity utilisation has been improved with the result that Plant Load Factor has reached up to 80 per cent. It should increase in other units also. Then we will be able to improve our position considerably.

The quality of coal has improved on our repeated insistence but it required to be further improved. Spare parts should also be arranged in time in this industry. Old units are required to be modernised. This should be done properly. There is need for monitoring also. In the big projects, non-availability of funds is the biggest hurdle.

In Rajasthan, which is a desert area, we are trying for the setting up of 2 units of 60 megawatts each in Plana Lignite Plant. Planning Commission has cleared it but, in spite of getting clearance, the Rajasthan Government is not in a position to install them. Electricity Board is not in a position to finance them. The Central Government is trying to get assistance from West Germany. My submission is that these plants should be installed. If these plants are installed, the requirement of Western Rajasthan will be met. Recently we have come to know in Barmer 5 crore tonnes of good quality Lignite has been found which can be used in Kapurdi plant. Now the question arises as to how to meet the shortage of funds?

Presently, Rajasthan is getting power either from Bhakhra or Gandhi Sagar. For the remaining requirement, Rajasthan does not get its full share from Satpura. The situation becomes acute in the absence of full supply. Sometimes power is supplied at a time when it is not required. Therefore, in this connection also, power arrangements should be made so that the situation improves.

Our Atomic Power Unit has been lying closed since March 1982 and the defect has not been rectified so far, though this comes under the Department of Atomic Energy which is looked after by the Hon. Prime Minister. If the first Unit of Atomic Power Plant cannot be rectified, it should be closed down and we should get a clear answer whether the first Unit of the Atomic Power Plant will be rectified or not. I suggest that if the first Unit of the Atomic Power Plant is not able to supply power then we should be supplied power from the Central Government's share of power received from Singrauli. That will meet our requirement.

A three megawatt gas plant has been sanctioned for Ramgarh which comes under my constituency. The Planning Commission has cleared that plant. If your Department gets gas connection rate sanctioned from the Ministry of Petroleum, then the gas plant will be installed in Ramgarh. If this plant is set up there, one benefit will be that the good quality lime available there will be fully utilised and in this way a good industry can emerge. Jaisalmer, which is a no-industry district, will get an industry.

We are endeavouring that during the Seventh Five Year Plan all the villages may be electrified. The position in Jaisalmer District is that only 6 per cent of it has been electrified. There is no district in India where electrification has been done on such a low scale. The situation in Jaisalmer is so grave that there is not even 132 KV line. You lay considerable emphasis on rural electrification. Jaisalmer has now become an important place. Indira Gandhi Canal has also reached there. You should

sanction all the pending rural electrification schemes of Rajasthan. Along with it those schemes should also be called for and sanctioned which have not so far been sent to you by the Rajasthan Government. Action should be taken in this regard so that Jaisalmer district which is quite backward in the matter of electrification may also fall in line with the others.

18.00 hrs.

Rajasthan will be requiring 13613 million units by 1989-90 whereas in spite of the best efforts we will be able to achieve the target of 9943 million units. Therefore, if the shortage of power is not made up, short supply to the industry will continue and there will always be complaints from the agricultural side also which gets only four to five hours supply whereas the Central Government has directed that 10 hours power supply should be made to the farmers. Due to this reason, the agricultural production remains less in our area.

With these words, I welcome this Amendment. You have brought forward amendments 15 times. It is better to present a consolidated Bill once, if not in this session, then in the next session, so that all the problems relating to power are solved.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There are only two persons. We shall give 5 minutes each. We may have to sit for another 15 minutes more.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK (Cuttack) : Sir, I rise to support the Amendment. In the wake of the power shortage in different States, whatever power is generated should be preserved without any theft of energy. On an average the transmission and distribution losses in India is stated to be about 21 per cent but the actual loss is more because of pilferage of energy by hooking, by tampering with meters and other means. Also, improper connecting of meters and inaccurate working of the meters also contribute to the loss of energy. Such losses are on the

increase due to rampant theft of energy, resulting in loss of revenue to both the State Electricity Board and the State Government. That is why we welcome this Amendment which has been brought which provides stringent punishment for such offences. We know that under the existing provision of Section 39 of the Indian Electricity Act, theft of energy is deemed to be theft within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code. However dishonest abstraction of energy mentioned in this section could not be proved as it has not been comprehensively defined. That is why there is a lacuna and there are practical difficulties in enforcing punishment for theft of energy. That is why provision has been suggested in amending Section 39 of the Act by increasing the punishment. A new Section called 39A has been added because theft of energy cannot be normally possible, without the assistance and abetment of the technically qualified persons. That is why the proposal amendment provides for punishment for abetment of the offence. This section will enable the Government to detect and to punish those workers who are abetting in theft of energy.

But this amendment alone is not enough. Merely passing an amendment to check pilferage is not enough. We have passed the Bill in 1910 and amendment was also passed. Now we have this amendment. We should give proper emphasis on the implementation side of it. We should improve the working of the field staff of the State Electricity Boards.

Sir, there should be adequate and frequent meter testing and checking facilities. The defective meters should be replaced with tested meters. I would also suggest that tamper-proof electronic energy meters should be used particularly in the areas which are more prone for theft of energy.

The vigilance cell in the State Electricity Board should be strengthened and for this honest engineers, police officers and other staff should be posted to the vigilance cells which are normally in charge

[Shrimati Jayanti Patnaik]

of a DIG of police. Regular mobile courts should be held to book pilferers of power.

I would suggest one more thing. In the case of essential commodities and timber in some States we just catch hold of the vehicles which are carrying all these things. And here also the vehicles carrying electrical conductor and transformer unauthorisedly should be made liable for confiscation so that the theft can be prevented.

In order to prevent this theft we should use media also because public awareness is the most important thing and voluntary bodies are suggested by one of our hon. Members also and they should be given that responsibility to make the people aware of this great crime.

We know that the economic growth of the country depends more on the generation of electricity. So we are anxious very much for the generation of more power. We are, no doubt, going ahead with the generation of power, but the thing is that whatever we generate; it does not meet the demand because due to the increase in agricultural and industrial activities, the demand tends to increase. So, in the backward States like Orissa we are also facing acute power shortage and I must say that in the Sixth Five-year Plan there were some projects and Talcher Super thermal power project is the best and most feasible one and all the projects came up except this one and we have been saying that the stepmotherly attitude is shown to our State which is a backward State and the Minister should understand this because this project has to be cleared. But the other day, most probably yesterday, a Member asked as to when funds will be available. The reply came from the minister that the funds are available, then only the project can come. If it gets delayed by one day, it means completion also will be delayed and for that part of the time we are going to suffer. There is 75 per cent cut in electricity to the industry. So, how the State can prosper?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The suggestions can be sent to the Minister.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Whenever we say that we require more power, the Minister will say that the plant load factor at the Talcher thermal power station is low. He should understand that modernisation and renovation are required and about the supply of coal there is a difficulty. All these things are required to be looked into and the Minister should understand this.

There is another problem also in the country, that is, distribution losses due to human failures. Besides leakages, there is weakness in interconnection which affect transmission, for which strong voltage support is required at intermediate stations. Definitely there are several technical factors involved in ensuring generation and transmission of power. These have been identified more than once by our engineers and their views must be taken into account right from the stage of project formulation to power generation through transmission.

There is another point I would like to make. The related issue is that of training which has been a major lacuna. We must emphasise also on training.

Sir, not only that the new power capacity to be added during the 7th Plan period is inadequate but also the pace of new capacity creation to be achieved will not exceed that of the previous years. It is, therefore, necessary to plan and programme in depth.

Furthermore, in the 7th Plan period, it is expected that there will be a qualitative change in the power sector. Super thermal power stations in the Central sector will have to be related through a grid to various States. So far, the preoccupation has been with the establishment of new power capacity to the virtual neglect of transmission and distribution. With super thermal power stations, transmission and distribution will have to be given a new emphasis. What is required is a unified approach with common design criteria for generation, transmission and

distribution. In sum and substance, the power programme calls for detailed planning both at the technical and managerial levels.

With these words, specially I draw the attention of hon. Minister to these things and I support the Bill and conclude.

[Translations]

*SHRI A. C. SHANMUGAM (Vellore) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I welcome the Indian Electricity (Amendment) Bill, 1986. Sir, under Sections 39, 44 and 50 of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910, the Government has brought forward these amendments. Sir, Section 39 empowers the Government to take stringent measures in order to prevent theft and pilferage in power consumption. I feel this is a right step. But at the same time I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that there are many kinds of power theft taking place in various parts of the country. One way is to stop the meter running. Another malpractice adopted is to use magnet in the equipments. The third kind of malpractice is to draw the power line separately without using the meter. Sir, it is not that the authorities do not know this kind of pilferage and power theft taking place in our country. Line loss takes place with the connivance of the authorities. I would like the hon. Minister kindly to explain what steps would the Government take to put an end to pilferage and theft in power. Wherever unusual line loss is occurring, especially in particular areas, people working in those areas who are in charge of those lines should be taken to task and they should be suspended immediately and after inquiry they should be dismissed from the service if they are found guilty.

Sir, only about 10% line loss is reported in foreign countries. Whereas in our country the line loss is about 21%. If we bring down this figure to 10% or even 15%, power shortage to a great

extent, will be reduced in our country. Also scarcity of power will also be reduced. If the owners of big industries indulge in power pilferage and consume power in a surreptitious manner and if this fact comes to light, they should immediately be arrested and sent to jail and their licences should also be cancelled. In this connection, I would like to suggest that the Government organise flying squads and create secret cells to find out malpractices in power consumption. The persons found guilty for such economic offence should be severely dealt with.

Sir, for instance, if the target of 250 megawatt to be produced by a power generation station, we always find that it is not able to achieve the target. We have to find out the reason for this and take every effort to achieve the target already envisaged. In our country, we always depend more upon hydro electric power generation, but because of the failure of monsoon, we are not able to achieve the target. In case the target fixed for the production of power through a thermal power station or an atomic energy power station is not achieved, the responsibility should squarely be fixed on the authority in charge of that power generation station, because here the loss cannot be attributed to monsoon failure. Therefore, the Government should take corrective measures to achieve the set target without fail. So much so, production plan should be worked out in such a manner and see that there is no leakage of power and no pilferage or theft of power. In this way, we can definitely reduce power shortage in various parts of the country.

Sir, in many States it has been the practice adopted by the farmers to steal power and some time back this practice was in vogue in Tamil Nadu also. But now, in Tamil Nadu, this is not happening at all because small farmers using electric pumpsets are given power free of cost. This is a good gesture shown by the hon. Chief Minister, Dr. M.G. Ramachandran, to the people of Tamil Nadu. There the people can use power for 24 hours and

*The speech was originally delivered in Tamil.

[Shri A. C. Shanmugam]

therefore there is no necessity of stealing power in Tamil Nadu. Even to big farmers also, using high horse power engines, concession in the power rates has been given. Sir, in Tamil Nadu, all the people living in huts have been given electricity for lighting purposes free of cost. So. in this way the farmers and the poor people living in huts are getting electricity free of cost. I would like to submit that the Tamil Nadu Government is, on this account, incurring about Rs. 100 crores per year. The Centre should come forward and give subsidy to the Tamil Nadu to meet this loss.

Sir, in Tamil Nadu, for the production of power through thermal power generating stations, the Centre should accord sanction for importing coal from Australia. On previous one occasion also, the Centre was kind enough to sanction for import of one lakh tonnes of the coal from Australia for which I am very grateful to the Central Government. Again, we would need about one lakh tonnes of coal per year. I would request the hon. Minister kindly to grant permission for import of coal from Australia. Sir, I would like to make a submission in this connection. The Australian coal is of very good quality and it is cheaper also. The ash content in the Australian coal is very very low whereas the coal produced in Haldia contains about 40% to 50% ash content. Moreover, it is understood that the Haldia mines are not working now due to strike there since 2nd June 1986. In Tamil Nadu, already there is failure of monsoon and therefore hydro power generation is not possible now. Therefore, we have to depend upon thermal power generation only. I would therefore request the Central Government to make immediate arrangement for import of coal from Australia,

Sir, for the last several years, we have been mentioning about the Hogenakal hydro electric power generation scheme. I think this Hogenakal falls is in the constituency

of the hon. Deputy-Speaker. It is a very important scheme and I would request the hon. Minister, Shri Vasant Sathe and other Central Cabinet Ministers to visit the place and satisfy themselves. I do not know why the Central Government is hesitating to implement this hydro-electric power generation scheme with a capacity of 1200 megawatt. I do not know why they do come forward to take up this scheme and why they do not show any interest in this scheme. Sir, at least, in the Kaveri Tribunal representatives from the two States can discuss this matter and take decision on the implementation of Hogenakal hydro-power generation scheme. In Buffalo, in America, where the Niagara falls is very famous, they produce power in large quantity and in Canada also with the help of the same falls they produce power. I would request the hon. Minister to make use of this nature's gift in this part of our country.

Sir, the hon. Minister expressed on a previous occasion about the paucity of funds for investment of power sector. In Neyveli Lignite Corporation, for expansion and modernisation purposes, action has already been taken for collecting funds through sale of shares. In the same way, the Centre can also find funds for Central Power Corporation so that the amount so collected can be invested on power generation in the country. The hon. Minister in his last speech had mentioned those individuals having black money would be given concession if they come forward and invest their black money in power sector. I would therefore request the hon. Minister kindly to spell out how these black-marketeers would be treated and what concession they would be given if they come forward and invest their money in power sector. The hon. Minister should take decision on this point and come forward with his proposal.

Now, Sir, where will the investment on power sector come from? The individuals and other investors should come forward for investment in this sector. How will in this power sector get investment? The nationalised banks should give financial help to the

various schemes in the power sector. This point soould be borne in mind.

[English]

Sir, I may submit that 75% of the atomic energy produced in Kalpakkam should be allocatted for meeting the demands of Tamil Nadu and this quantity of power from Kalpakkam should be set apart for the consumption of Tamil Nadu only. I thank you, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, for giving me this opportunity for speaking on this Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House stands adjourned to reassemble tomorrow at 11.00 AM.

18.19 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday,
August 1, 1986/Sravana 10, 1908
(Saka)*